

William Harrison  
4 Horse Shoe Court  
Ludgate Hill

THE  
**Nonconformist.**

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XII.—NEW SERIES, No. 337.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1852.

PRICE 6d.

WHITE HORSE LINE OF AUSTRALIAN PACKETS.

**FOR PORT PHILIP DIRECT,** to follow the Mary Harrison, to leave Gravesend the 21st, and Plymouth, weather permitting, the 25th instant, the magnificent Teak-built Indiaman **DALHOUSIE**, A 1, 12 years, 1,000 tons.

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BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

**THE ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING** of this Society will be held to-morrow (Thursday) in EXETER HALL, at which S. M. PETO, Esq., M.P., one of the Treasurers of the Society, has kindly consented to preside.

The Committee have pleasure in announcing that the following speakers are engaged:—the Revs. Dr. TIDMAN, of the London Mission; JOHN RATTENBURY, of the Wesleyan Mission; C. STANFORD, of Devon; H. DUNCLEY, M.A., of Salford; A. ARTHUR, of Edinburgh; C. LABOM, of Sheffield; G. GOULD, of Norwich; and JOHN LEECHMAN, A.M., of Hammersmith.

Chair to be taken at ELEVEN o'clock.

Tickets for the Meeting may be obtained at the Mission House, or at the vestries of the various chapels.

SERMON TO YOUNG MEN.

In the evening of the above day, the ANNUAL SERMON TO YOUNG MEN will be preached at POULTRY CHAPEL, by the Rev. C. M. BIRRELL, of Liverpool.

Service to commence at EIGHT o'clock.

FREDERICK TRESTRAIL, } Secretaries.  
E. B. UNDERHILL, }

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SAILORS' SOCIETY.

PRESIDENT.—The Right Hon. the EARL OF DUCIE.

TREASURER.—THOMSON HANKEY, Jun., Esq.

**THE ANNUAL MEETING** will be held on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 4th, 1852, in the HALL OF COMMERCE, Threadneedle-street. The Noble President is expected to take the Chair at Three o'clock.

The object of the Society is the Religious, Intellectual, and Social Elevation of British and Foreign Seamen.

Subscriptions and Donations will be thankfully received by the Treasurer at the Bank of England, or at the Society's Offices, by

THOMAS AUGUSTUS FIELDWICK, Secretary.  
2, Jeffrey-square, St. Mary Axe.

VOLUNTARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

**THE Fourth Annual Meeting** will be held on Monday Evening next, the 3rd of May, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, to commence at Seven o'clock precisely.

G. W. ALEXANDER, Esq., in the Chair.

The Revs. J. H. HINTON, J. BALDWIN BROWN, WM. BROCK, H. RICHARD, and D. THOMAS, and other Ministers and Gentlemen are expected to address the Meeting.

MAY-DAY LECTURE.—STEPNEY MEETING.

**THE ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-NINTH MAY-DAY LECTURE** to the YOUNG at STEPNEY MEETING, will be delivered (D.V.) by the Rev. JOHN KENNEDY, M.A., on SATURDAY NEXT, being the 1st of MAY, 1852.

Subject: The Young Solomon and the Old.

The Service will commence at Four p.m.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

**THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING** of this Society is to be held at EXETER HALL, Strand, London, on WEDNESDAY, May 5th, at ELEVEN o'clock precisely. The Chair will be taken by the President, the

RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

Tickets of admission may be obtained at the Society's House, 10, Earl-street, Blackfriars, where attendance will be given from Friday, April 30, to Tuesday, May 4, for the purpose of issuing tickets, upon application, between the hours of 11 and 3.

G. J. COLLINSON, } Secretaries.  
G. BROWNE, }

BRITISH SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL AMONG THE JEWS.

Office—No. 1, CRESCENT-PLACE, BLACKFRIARS.

**THE ANNUAL MEETING** of the Subscribers and Friends of the Society, will be held at FREEMASONS' HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING, April 30.

The Chair to be taken at SIX o'clock precisely, by SIR JOHN DEAN PAUL, Bart., Treasurer.

Tickets may be obtained at the Office, No. 1, Crescent-place, Blackfriars; Messrs. Nisbet, Berners-street; Partridge and Oakley, Paternoster-row; Shaw, Southampton-row; Müller and Field, Bridge-road, Lambeth; Cotes, Chesham-street.

HANSERD KNOLLYS SOCIETY.

**THE SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING** of the above SOCIETY will be held in the LIBRARY of the BAPTIST MISSION HOUSE, 33, MOORGATE-STREET, on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, the 29th inst.

The Chair will be taken by CHARLES JONES, Esq., at Six o'clock.

BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

**THE MEMBERS** of the COUNCIL are reminded that the ANNUAL MEETING of that body will take place on WEDNESDAY, May 5, at the OFFICES of the Association. SAMUEL COURTAULD, Esq., of Braintree, will take the Chair at ELEVEN o'clock precisely. The Members will DINE together at RADLEY'S HOTEL, at THREE o'clock.

In the EVENING of the same day the ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING will be held at FINSBURY CHAPEL. The Chair will be taken at HALF-PAST SIX o'clock, by

LAWRENCE HEYWORTH, Esq., M.P.

Addresses will be delivered by Dr. Burns, Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown, of Liverpool, N. T. Langridge, Esq., Edward Miall, Esq., Rev. William Walters, and other Gentlemen.

J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, Secretary.

\* Lists of the May Meetings may be had gratis at the Offices, 41, Ludgate-hill.

WEEKLY TRACT SOCIETY.

**THE FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING** of this Society will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, April 30, 1852, at FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-Inn-fields.

JAMES KERSHAW, Esq., M.P., President,

Will take the Chair at HALF-PAST SIX o'clock.

The Revs. J. Baldwin Brown, B.A., William Kirkus, John Leechman, M.A., J. Gage Pigg, B.A., George Smith, and other gentlemen, are expected to address the Meeting.

WILLIAM HENRY ELLIOTT, Secretary.

Office, 2, St. Ann's-lane, St. Martin's-le-Grand.

LONDON TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

**THE CONCLUDING MEETING** of the SERIES of MONTHLY TEMPERANCE MEETINGS for the present Season, will be held in EXETER-HALL, on MONDAY Evening, MAY 17th, when several Ministers and Gentlemen from various parts of the country are expected to address the audience.

\* Ministers or gentlemen, members of Total Abstinence Societies, who purpose visiting London at that time, are particularly requested to forward their names and addresses to the Secretaries, at the Office and Reading-room of the League, 337, Strand.

CLAYLAND'S CHAPEL, CLAPHAM ROAD,

**HAVING** been closed for repairs, will be Re-opened on Sunday, May 2, when Sermons will be preached—in the Morning by the Rev. J. BALDWIN BROWN, A.B., Minister of the Chapel, and in the Evening by the Rev. J. LEITCH. Services in the Morning at Eleven o'clock, and in the Evening at Half-past Six. Collections will be made towards defraying the Expenses incurred.

A Social Meeting of the Congregation will be held on Tuesday, May the 4th, in the School-room.

Tickets may be obtained of the Chapel-keeper. The Chair to be taken at Half-past Six o'clock.

CARTER-LANE CHAPEL.

(NEAR ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD.)

**ON SUNDAY, MAY 2nd**, the Rev. HENRY SOLLY will deliver an INTRODUCTORY DISCOURSE at the above Chapel, on the occasion of his entering on his duties as Pastor of the Congregation. Divine Service commences at a QUARTER-TO ELEVEN. The Evening Service will commence at SEVEN.

A COURSE OF LECTURES is intended to be delivered on the following Sunday Evenings:—

May 2.—Is Religion necessary to Man?

May 9.—The Value and Significance of Public Worship.

May 16.—Does the Bible contain a Religion adapted to meet the wants of Human Nature?

May 23.—Are the Edicts of Society removable by the Religion taught in the Bible?

May 30.—Does the Bible contain a Religion in Harmony with Reason and Science?

June 6.—The Claims of Christ and Christianity upon the Human Race.

June 13.—What are the best means of bringing the Influences of Religion to bear upon Society?

LONDON DISTRICT UNITARIAN SOCIETY.

**A COURSE OF LECTURES EXPLANATORY OF THE RELIGIOUS VIEWS OF UNITARIAN CHRISTIANS** will be delivered in the LECTURE HALL, at the HORNS TAVERN, KENNINGTON, on the following Friday evenings:—

April 30.—What is Unitarianism? By Rev. Dr. HARRISON, of Effra-road Chapel, Brixton.

May 7.—The Scriptural Doctrine of Atonement as held by Unitarian Believers. By Rev. W. JAMES, of Bristol.

May 14.—Jesus the Son of God not God the Son. By Rev. HENRY SOLLY, of Carter-lane Chapel.

May 21.—The History of the Bible, and the Interpretation thereof. By Rev. Dr. HARRISON.

May 28.—Are Future Punishments Eternal? By Rev. HENRY SOLLY.

June 4.—A Unitarian's View of the Religion of Christ. By Rev. HUGH HUTTON, of Southampton.

The Lectures commence at EIGHT o'clock precisely.

Admission, Free.

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SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

**THE FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION** is NOW OPEN, at their GALLERY, 5, Pall-Mall East.

Admittance, One Shilling. Catalogue, Sixpence.

GEORGE FRIPP, Secretary.

AMERICAN SLAVERY.

**AT the ANNUAL MEETING** of MINISTERS and Delegates belonging to, and forming, the South Devon Congregational Union, held at Plymouth, April 22nd, 1852, the following resolutions were cordially and unanimously passed:—

I.—That this Union, considering the enormous evils connected with the system of American Slavery, and the extent to which that system is upheld by many Transatlantic Churches, feels called upon to mark its special indignation at the outrage thus practised on the rights of human nature, and the sentiments of our common Christianity; and it hereby repudiates all kind of fraternity with such ecclesiastical communities, until they shall have cleared themselves from the guilt herein denounced, and so far redeemed the character which must appertain to all Christian churches worthy of the name of Him who came to "unbind every yoke, and to bid the oppressed go free."

II.—That the foregoing resolution be advertised in the Patriot, British Banner, and Nonconformist newspapers; that a copy be sent, by the Secretary, to the Bristol and Clifton Ladies' Anti-slavery Society, and also to the Anti-slavery Society of London, with a request that they will ensure its transmission to America and its publication in the United States.

Devonport, April 26th, 1852. JOHN PYER, Secretary.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION ANNIVERSARY.

**ON TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 4,** a SERMON will be Preached to the Teachers connected with the Sunday School Union by the Rev. JAMES SHERMAN, at SURREY CHAPEL, BLACKFRIARS-ROAD.

Service to commence at SEVEN o'clock.

NO COLLECTION.

Demy 18mo, price 1s. 6d. cloth boards.

**THE INFANT CLASS** in the SUNDAY SCHOOL; being the Essay to which the First Prize was awarded by the Committee of the Sunday School Union. By CHARLES REED.

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London: Sunday-school Union, 60, Paternoster-row.

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Infant and Juvenile Schools, in connexion with a Congregational Church in the environs of London. In addition to the children's pence, £20 per annum and a residence are offered. Present attendance about 150, with scope for considerable increase. Applications, stating particulars of ages, previous engagements, &c., to be made by letter (only) prepaid, addressed to C. R., at Messrs. Mead and Powell's, 101, High-street, Whitechapel.

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TO NONCONFORMISTS.

**A CERTIFICATED TEACHER** (Baptist), with a family, and who can be satisfactorily recommended for piety, energy, and fidelity, having resigned a Government School, is open for a re-engagement, or would take a situation as Cashier, or any place requiring activity and strict integrity. Address, T. W., 35, Constitution-hill, Birmingham.

**CENTRAL RENDEZVOUS.—VISITORS** to the MAY MEETINGS will find the CITY OF LONDON NEWS ROOMS, 66, CHEAPSIDE (under Bennett's Clock), an eligible point for meeting their friends, being central to the Bank, Exchange, Post Office, and St. Paul's. All the Morning and Evening, and the leading Provincial, Irish, Scotch, Foreign, Colonial, Scientific, Literary, Religious, and Commercial Newspapers; Monthly and Quarterly Reviews and Magazines; arranged in commodious and handsome rooms. Letters for subscribers taken in without charge; for non-subscribers one halfpenny each.

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Watches of the Horizontal make, jewelled in four holes, main- taining power, 1st size .....	£ 5 10 0	£ 3 10 0
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UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

THE EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL of this charity will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street, on TUESDAY, May 11th.

SAMUEL MORTON PETO, ESQ., M.P., in the Chair.

STEWARDS.

Right Hon. Lord DUDLEY C. STUART, M.P.

Sir WILLIAM CLAY, Bart., M.P.

Sir JAMES DUNE, Bart., M.P.

CHARLES HINDLEY, Esq., M.P.

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Dinner on Table at Half-past Five.

Tickets, Twenty-one Shillings, may be had of the Stewards, or at the Office, 33, Poultry, where forms of application for Candidates and lists of Subscribers may be had gratuitously, and every information, on any day from 10 till 4. Subscriptions most thankfully received.

All communications to be addressed, and Post-office orders made payable, to Mr. JOHN CUZNER, Sub-Secretary, and forwarded to him at the Office of the Charity.

DAVID W. WIRE, } Hon.  
THOMAS W. AVELING, } Secs.NEW ASYLUM FOR FATHERLESS CHILDREN,  
STAMFORD HILL.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

A BAZAAR, in favour of the BUILDING FUND of this Charity, will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 25th and 26th of June next.

The presentation of suitable articles, and of additional names to the Ladies' Committee, are respectfully requested. The same privileges will accrue to the Contributors as arise to the Life Subscribers.

LADIES' PATRONESSES.

THE DUCHESS OF NORFOLK	LADY CLAY
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Miss REED, Cambridge Heath, Hackney.

It is requested, that all contributions be sent in on or before Wednesday, the 16th of June, to the Office, 33, Poultry, London, directed to the care of Mr. JOHN CUZNER, the Sub-Secretary of the Charity, of whom any information may be obtained.

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The Committee are most anxious to carry out, without delay, the objects they have in view. They have already received contributions and promises amounting to upwards of £1,000 per annum for the next three years; and earnestly solicit the prompt and liberal aid of all who are desirous, in this manner, to extend the Redeemer's kingdom, and to provide for the more effective representation of our distinctive principles as Baptists.

Subscriptions already received or promised:—

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Underhill, E. B., Esq.	ditto	5 0 0
Lewis, Rev. W. G.	ditto	5 0 0
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Thomas, Mr.	ditto	1 0 0
Williams, Rev. B.	ditto	1 0 0
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Hirons, Rev. J.	ditto	1 0 0
Clarke, Rev. O.	ditto	1 0 0
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Stubb, Mr. John	ditto	0 10 6
White, Mr. George	ann. for 3 years	0 10 6

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THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XII.—NEW SERIES, No. 337.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1852.

PRICE 6d.

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## ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

### THE BULWARK OF PROTESTANTISM.

IN countries frequently exposed to the ravages of war, it is an open question whether the inhabitants of a strongly fortified town have most reason to rejoice in or to regret the kind of protection they enjoy. If, on the one hand, their walls and moats, their garrison and armaments, ensure them against surprise, they too often, on the other, bring down upon them all the calamities attendant on a siege. The people of Frankfort, having learned by sad experience that the military strength of their city exposed both it and them to incessant attacks, wisely levelled their ramparts, converted them into public walks, and have ever since enjoyed a delicious sense of security. Our Church Establishment, as a bulwark of Protestantism, may be regarded in much the same light. Its very machinery appears to have attracted towards it the evil spirit of priestism—and it is becoming a question with many sincere and pious Churchmen, whether the privileged institution does most to draw out the efforts of Romanism in this land, or to withstand and frustrate them. Facts, we think, are tending to prove that, if Protestantism be exposed to any peril in Great Britain, that peril arises mainly from the nature of the defence upon which it has been wont to rely.

On Tuesday se'nnight, Mr. Horsman brought under the notice of the House of Commons, the case of the Rev. Mr. Bennett, vicar of Frome. It will be remembered by our readers that this reverend gentleman was some time since incumbent of the churches of St. Paul and St. Barnabas, and that the mode in which he thought proper to conduct divine service in those places, coupled with the doctrines which he unhesitatingly avowed and enforced, showed such a leaning towards Rome that, in the period of excitement following upon the appointment of a Papal hierarchy, the mob prevented the peaceable discharge of his official duties, and the Bishop of London, after some vacillation, inhibited his preaching in the diocese. The suspended clergyman made a journey to Rome, and, it appears, during his stay at Kissengen, shunned the English episcopal chapel, devoutly and steadily attended the celebration of mass, and consorted exclusively with Roman Catholic ecclesiastics. What course he pursued when in Rome is not in evidence. On his return to this country, the Marchioness of Bath, one of his admirers, presented him to the living of Frome, worth about £700 a-year. The inhabitants, lay and clerical, implored her ladyship to reconsider the matter, but were informed in reply that it was too late. The Bishop of the diocese was memorialized to withhold his episcopal sanction from the arrangement, and was directed to some extracts from Mr. Bennett's published writings—but the Bishop, unlike his right reverend brother of London, had perfect confidence in that clergyman's sincere attachment to the Church of England. To a request that he would defer institution for a fortnight, he returned as curt an answer as prelate could well give. Mr. Horsman contends that the

canons of the Church have been violated, moves an address to the Crown to institute inquiry, and wrings from Government a promise to look searchingly into the matter and report.

On perusal of the debate, which was one of deep interest, two or three thoughts very naturally strike the minds of the candid. The first is, the utter absence of any efficient guarantee in the Church Establishment itself, or in its relation to the State, for the preservation of its professedly Protestant character. Here is a clergyman notoriously Romanistic in his tendencies, his avowals and his practices—dismissed from one diocese as unsound, and cordially received into another, in violation of one of the ecclesiastical canons—but no judicial inquiry can be set on foot—no legal remedy seems to be provided—there is no authority competent to call the Bishop of Bath and Wells to account—nay, it seems doubtful whether, in regard to ordination and institution, his own tastes are not, within very narrow limits, his only law. The University of Oxford openly teaches doctrines which, however sanctioned by the Catechism and the Liturgy of the Church, are plainly repudiated by its Articles. The Bishop of Exeter excommunicates his Primate as guilty of holding heretical tenets. The Bishop of Bath and Wells pronounces that orthodoxy within his diocese, which the Bishop of London, within his, declares to be contrary to the teachings of the Church of England. There is, however, no authority competent to put a check upon these prelatial contraries and vagaries. The bishop is the sole judge of what is sound doctrine in his own diocese, and, so long as men can be found who hold the Thirty-nine Articles in one sense, and are ready to sign them in another, there would appear to be no safeguard against the possession of every office in the Church by men whose true allegiance is given to Rome. The heaven has already extensively spread. Puseyism is but Popery under a thin disguise, and Puseyism is rampant—almost defiant. So much for the Establishment as a bulwark of Protestantism.

The next subject thrust under public notice by Mr. Horsman's motion, and the debate which ensued upon it, is, the kind of unity secured by our National Church, to maintain which it is invested by law with so many exclusive and invidious privileges. When Exeter hurls anathemas at Canterbury, and London is treated by Bath and Wells as utterly mistaken—when a Protestant Alliance with Lord Shaftesbury at its head, aims to undo what Oxford Professors, led on by Dr. Pusey, are intent upon accomplishing—when, within the pale of the Establishment, clerical and theological strife is more intense, more bitter, and more intolerant, than any which obtains between rival sects outside of it—and when each party can claim in favour of its dogmas the use of public authorization, and national revenues—what single object of importance does the Establishment secure? It is no longer the guardian of truth, on which side soever the truth may be supposed to lie. It does not produce uniformity either of belief or practice. It does not prevent discord. It fulfils no one of the purposes for which it is ostensibly maintained. If Mr. Horsman flatters himself that he can suppress or even discourage Romanistic tendencies in the State clergy, by invoking the interposition of Parliament, he will find himself much mistaken in the issue. Priestism, placed in the position which it occupies in the Church of England, cannot but develop its inherent propensities—and those propensities have ever been towards sacerdotal absolutism and infallibility. The remedy lies much deeper than the spot in which he fondly looks for it.

If law has been broken, let its penalties be visited on the head of the disobedient by all means. But, in the case before us, what are the penalties, and who will or can enforce them? Suppose Mr. Bennett refuses a second resignation, and the Bishop of Bath and Wells declines to compel it—what then? Where is the legal authority which can interpose? The House of Commons seems to know of none—and any which Parliament may hereafter construct will be valueless so long as the mind of the bishops and clergy

is opposed to the application of it. You cannot alter prevailing clerical opinion by Act of Parliament—and prevailing clerical opinion, rather than law, will work the powerful machinery of the Establishment. The real evil is in furnishing clericalism with a machinery, at the public expense, which it can always, when so disposed, render subservient to the realization of its own purposes. The Crown cannot control it—Parliament cannot control it—the laity cannot control it. Whilst the head and heart of the English people are thoroughly anti-Papal, the clergy of the State Church, spite of subscriptions, spite of Articles, spite of honesty, spite of public opinion, are using national resources, to a vast extent, to conduct them back again to the dominion of Rome. The fact is patent, notorious, scarcely denied. And yet this whole country stands agape with wonder and alarm—doing nothing but wringing its hands in blank despair. This is the humiliation we have to undergo for our stubborn adherence to the State-church theory. Until we can be manly enough, as a people, to look that question fairly in the face, clerical astuteness will evade all our checks, and prelatial pride will trample on all our precautions. Leave these men, and their doctrines, to their own influence, unaided by law, and they will soon find their proper level.

### PARLIAMENTARY GRANTS TO THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

AMUSING, and not a little embarrassing to the uninitiated, are the cool and off-hand assumptions by State-church candidates of the proud independence of the Establishment. With an easy confidence they will tell their select audience of sympathizing friends (with possibly a stray "black sheep" amongst them, in the shape of a sturdy, inquisitive Nonconformist) that the Church is beholden to no one, but, like a genteel member of society, lives on her own property. Talk of the venerable Establishment having fingered the filthy lucre that flows down through a thousand channels from the national Treasury—she repels the imputation with as much indignation as Falstaff scorned "to give a reason on compulsion." Can she not call as evidence on her behalf Mr. Cook Evans, the Dissenting candidate for Stafford, who recently told the "worthy and independent electors" of that borough, that in respect to grants of public money the State Church stood on the same footing as all other sects—the Catholics excepted. The latter alone were the recipients of State-favour—to the manifest injustice of all the rest. Now, if by this statement it be simply meant that since the Maynooth Grant was turned into a permanent endowment, the Established Church has received no Parliamentary grants, the fact will be readily admitted—though it does nothing to improve the position of those who attempt to place Episcopacy on the same footing as other sects. The Church has tried to get more of State assistance, but has not succeeded. Church extension schemes are now out of date—even Lord Derby would probably rather let them rest with Protection. The cry of "no further religious endowment," has ascended from the town hall and the polling-booth into the hall of St. Stephen's; and gladly have hon. members pronounced the Shibboleth to avoid a more distasteful alternative.

But even here we might make an exception—for there are still annual grants, small it may be, in connexion with Oxford and Dublin Universities, and occasional sums voted for the transportation of Colonial Bishops to their dioceses, and for "making things pleasant" to them there; besides money allowances for the Church in many of our dependencies. Putting the whole together, we might make a pretty catalogue and a good round sum, which would not be contemptible even side by side with the Maynooth Grant.

But the statement that the State Church rests on the same footing as non-established bodies—depending exclusively upon her own resources—obliges us to go back a few years, and ascertain how far it is founded on fact. From a cheap and useful little tract, abounding in authentic informa-



tion on Church property and revenues,\* we make the following extract:—

"But the Church has not been content with these sources of revenue. It has drawn largely upon the Consolidated Fund. From the Twenty-third Annual Report of her Majesty's Commissioners for Building New Churches, we find that, up to the year 1843, 296 churches had been erected by them, and that they had received Exchequer Bills to the amount of £1,500,000. It should be borne in mind that, if Queen Anne's Bounty had been righteously administered, it would have been unnecessary for the Church to seek this assistance from Parliament. The details connected with the management of that bounty form an episode in the history of ecclesiastical finance, which painfully illustrates the habitual indifference of the episcopal dignitaries to what, in Parliamentary phrase, is designated the spiritual efficiency of the Church. We have mentioned the Twenty-third Annual Report, because, in the year in which it was presented, there was a return, by order of the House of Commons, of the amount applied by Parliament in aid of religious worship generally, from which we extract the following:—(The date of the return is August, 1843.)

Issued to the Commissioners for building	£	s.	d.
Churches, pursuant to Act 56 Geo. III. c. 45	1,000,000	0	0
Ditto 5 Geo. IV. c. 103	500,000	0	0
Amount received by ditto from sale, exchange, and interest of Exchequer Bills, and for interest on loans due from parishes	89,406	0	0
Grants of Parliament to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty for Maintenance of poor Clergy, from 1809 to 1830 inclusive	1,100,000	0	0
Amount paid by the Paymaster of Civil Services	2,043	19	2
Drawback on materials used in building churches	244,196	9	3
	£2,933,646	8	4

It might be thought that at all events the plethoric Irish Establishment could never be indebted to the Consolidated Fund for any grants. Yet we are informed in another little publication,† which all who are taking up a decided position in respect to the Maynooth endowment should carefully peruse, that up to 1823 there were grants from the Imperial Legislation for building churches to the amount of £595,373; in addition to which £336,881 was granted for glebe-houses alone.

Loans, also, were given by Parliament for glebes and churches—loans which in many instances were not repaid, amounting to £224,623. The clergy were liable by law for certain annual payments in support of schools; the law was not enforced, and the Treasury was drawn on for the money required to educate the poor, whom this "poor man's Church" so systematically neglected—

The Chapter Schools, amongst the worst institutions of the kind ever known in any country, cost the public	£
Association for discountenancing Vice	101,991
Kildare Place Society	170,508
And to crown all, we have the grants for the relief of tithes arrears	1,000,000
	£2,372,368

Unless, therefore, it be maintained that, now that State grants have ceased, the injustice does not remain—an argument which may be pushed to very inconvenient limits, the assumption of independence for the State Church is manifestly untenable, and contradicted by "stubborn facts."

When inquiring constituents are testing the merits of their candidates for the suffrage, let them not forget these facts. Probably, they will be new to most of the aspirants for legislative honours—proverbial for their ignorance on ecclesiastical matters—but they will afford a satisfactory reply to the assertions of church independence, and, may-be, stop the mouths of one-sided advocates of religious freedom. If the Established Church would stand on an equality with unendowed sects, she must abandon tithes (for are not they national property?) give up the fruits of former State grants, extinguish church-rates and other exactions of a like character, and rely upon Voluntaryism for support. Until this is the case, to boast of her independence is simply "a mockery, a delusion, and a snare."

#### UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

MUCH progress has been made by the graduates in promoting their enfranchisement since we last recorded their proceedings. No less than NINETEEN colleges have given in their adhesion to the movement, and that not merely in a formal manner, with an uninterested recognition of the principle contended for, but with an evident conviction that their own collegiate welfare is involved in its success or failure. The Senate itself has shown signs of yielding; or, perhaps, it would be more accurate to say that in that body there have for some time been two parties, the struggle between whom has scarcely been less severe than has been the conflict out of doors. We are glad to report that at length the Liberal party has gained important advantages over the other. The Senate has lately received a deputation from the graduates, and heard from them a statement of their requirements. It has also had under its consideration a plan submitted by the graduates for giving effect to their views, and has finally referred the whole matter to a select committee, consisting of Lord Burlington (the Chancellor), Mr. Lefevre (the Vice-Chancellor), Lord Montague, Sir James Graham, Dr. Arnott, Mr. Grote, Mr. Geo. Cornwall Lewis, and Mr. Senior, with instructions auguring well for a favourable issue.

\* "Church Property and Revenues in England and Wales." London: Anti-state-church Association, 41, Ludgate-hill.  
† "Facts and Figures relating to the Irish Church." Anti-state-church Association, 41, Ludgate-hill.

But success is not yet achieved. The same spirit of determined hostility which triumphed over every effort to open the University is still perseveringly at work to frustrate the reform movement. We say this from a knowledge of what is going forward. The graduates must therefore remember, that whatever aid they may receive from without, their success will chiefly depend upon their own exertions. Up to this point they have acted judiciously as well as courageously, and in order to ensure eventual success, they must be prepared to show the same bold front and wise forethought. On Wednesday next, the public gathering for conferring degrees will be held at Somerset House, and on the preceding evening will come off at Freemasons' Tavern what we regard as still more important—the annual meeting of the friends and supporters of the University. To the speeches which will then be made, and the resolutions proposed for adoption, we look forward with much interest, as likely to afford some definite indications of the progress of the movement. Most sincerely do we hope that at this time next year we may be able to congratulate the graduates on the full recognition of their rights, and to record the proceedings of the first convocation of the University of London.

#### THE DEAN OF BRISTOL ON MR. BENNETT.

An important letter on the subject of the Frome controversy appears in Monday's *Times*, from Dean Elliott, in which he recalls the published and repeated protest of Mr. Bennett against the Royal Supremacy; and goes on to say:—

I affirm it to be the plain and bounden duty of every bishop to refuse institution to every clerk who has thus publicly protested against the legitimate action of the supremacy, and declared that he has taken and would take the oath again in a limited sense, with reservation of his own, unless he withdraws that protest and declaration. But in some very notorious cases the bishops have not hesitated to institute, or to retain about themselves in official character those who, with most attempt at notoriety, did make that protest and declaration. I, therefore, came to the determination, and abide by it, of protesting, on every fit opportunity which should open itself to me, against the fresh institution of any such declarator to any preferment in the English Church, unless he retracted that declaration.

Before an answer had been received by Mr. Wickham to his letter of the 15th of January, and while it might have been supposed that the Bishop of Bath and Wells would not have refused to the parishioners of Frome the appeal which they had made to him for time and consideration, I had communicated to Mr. Wickham my desire that this matter as to the declaration of Mr. Bennett, and the penalties affixed to it by the canons, should be brought before the bishop, either by the parishioners or by myself, on general grounds, so that legal decision might be had as to the position of Mr. Bennett in the Church.

The bishop prevented the adoption of this course. As the bishop, however, could not, in all probability, have been ignorant of the very public protest which Mr. Bennett had made, and as he ought not to have been ignorant of the penalties which Mr. Bennett had thereby incurred, and under which, in some measure, he still labours, I am extremely anxious that the inquiry which the Government has promised to institute should advert to this matter, and that the bishop should be asked whether he sought or obtained explanation from Mr. Bennett as to the sense in which he was about, "ex animo and willingly," to subscribe to the Queen's supremacy. I feel I need not to apologise to you for begging your intervention in obtaining the attention of the Government to this part of the case.

In vindication of his own feelings, and as the motive from which statesmen should support intact the Royal supremacy, the dean cites the language of Dr. Arnold:—

I believe, that our fathers at the Reformation stumbled accidentally, or rather were unconsciously led by God's providence, to the declaration of the great principle of this system,—the doctrine of the King's supremacy, which is, in fact, no other than an assertion of the supremacy of the Church or Christian society over the clergy, and a denial of that which I hold to be one of the most mischievous falsehoods ever broached,—that the government of the Christian church is vested, by Divine right, in the clergy.

A TIMELY WARNING.—Let Dissenters beware! The old Establishment theory was "to endow the truth." The new system is to endow everything endowable. The majority of those who are offering themselves to constituencies on the anti-Maynooth cry are men who are substituting one grand piece of quackery for another. They are not the enemies of endowments. Take Mr. Henderson, the candidate for Leith, as a sample, who, although prepared to do away with Maynooth would uphold the Irish Church. To let in a Tory who would destroy Maynooth, and to keep out a Liberal who would preserve Maynooth, both of them being equally, or probably the former the most, prepossessed in favour of religious endowments in the abstract, may prove a policy as suicidal as it is absurd.—*Scottish Press*.

AN INTOLERANT PRESBYTER.—The Rev. Patrick Brewster, of Paisley, some years ago gave great offence to his clerical brethren, and to many other Protestants, by the exceeding prominence he chose to assume in welcoming the late Daniel O'Connell to that town, riding in carriages with him, attending dinners, and so forth. This was put down to the extravagant character of the man, who cannot do anything like other people. His latest whim would be to marry, were it not very pitiable. He has, it seems, fallen in lately with a publication called the *Rambler*, in which Romish priests avow, it appears,

their detestation of the civil and religious liberty enjoyed by the people of this country, and express their willingness to adopt measures for extirpating the Protestant faith and its professors in these kingdoms—a resolution betokening rather insanity than anything else in its proposers—and upon the faith of this Mr. Brewster goes off on the opposite tack, forgets altogether that he is himself a Protestant, and utters the identical folly which he charges upon the Papist priests. This he did at the meeting of the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr on Wednesday, when he moved that "the Synod resolve that the teaching of Popery be inseparable from the teaching of persecution to the death against Protestants, and Popery being guilty, by its own confession, of conspiracy against the property, liberty, and lives of the British Protestants, her Majesty's subjects, is in itself felony, and ought to be prohibited and put down by law; for this purpose measures ought to be forthwith, devised and enacted by the British Legislature for the prohibition of all teaching of Popery in Britain, &c., &c.—*Greenock Advertiser*.

THE OXFORD COMMISSIONER.—The Commission of Inquiry into the University of Oxford has at length approached the termination of its labours, and we understand that the completed report may be laid before her Majesty within the space of a few weeks.—*Globe*.

THE BIBLE CONFISCATION IN AUSTRIA.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* writes on the 17th instant:—"The Protestant Consistory, at the head of which is a liberal-minded Catholic, has memorialised Government in the matter of the Bible confiscation. The ground taken up by this body is purely a religious one. They set forth the benefits arising to the Christian world at large, and the Protestants in particular, from the toleration hitherto accorded to the Foreign Bible Society, and lament the act of confiscation and prohibition. In Germany, the native societies are everywhere allowed, as it is an established fact that by these means alone can the Bible be made accessible to the poor. I have been assured by a Protestant clergyman that the pastors and teachers in Protestant schools already feel the effect of the interdiction, in the sudden rise that has taken place in the price of the Scriptures. A New Testament was to be had till lately, in all the shops, for the moderate sum of ten kreutzers (equal at the present rate of exchange to about 2d. English), and the whole Bible costs about thirty kreutzers. Two or three florins is now demanded. No wonder, then, that the poor children come to school unprovided."

CARDINAL WISEMAN'S SYNOD.—A Birmingham letter in the *Freeman's Journal* states that at the cathedral of St. Chads, on Easter Sunday, a letter of the "Lord Bishop" of Birmingham (Dr. Ullathorne) was read, in which it was announced that a synod of the hierarchy of the Catholic Church of England had been summoned by his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, to meet at Oscott College early in the month of May.

LATEST PERVERTS.—Besides Mr. Chas. Manning and his daughter, Mrs. Hare, a daughter of Sir John Paul, and sister-in-law to the well-known Archdeacon Hare, and Mrs. Mary King, of Bath, have been received into the Roman Catholic Church.

THE CURSED CLERGYMAN.—We (*Bury Post*) understand that the bishop has deprived of his license the Rev. Mr. Moore, who lately, in full canonicals, "cursed" a magistrate of Norfolk, as he was getting into his carriage at the Flordon station.

REQUESTS TO RELIGIOUS ORDERS.—The Lord Chancellor of Ireland gave judgment on Thursday in a case of considerable interest, namely, that involving the validity of certain bequests made by the late Mr. Keatinge, of Waterford, to some religious orders in the south of Ireland, the chief objection taken to the bequests being the illegality of such orders in this country under the provisions of the Catholic Emancipation Act. The Lord Chancellor held that one of those bequests made to the monastery of Shandon, being for the benefit of the poor children of the neighbourhood who attended its schools, and, therefore, for a good and charitable purpose, was valid, and could be administered by any of the monks who were members of the community at the time of the testator's death; but upon their failure by death, a scheme should be prepared by the master for the administration of the trust, under the court, in favour of the poor children. This scheme, however, was not to be devised for the present. The bequest to the monks of Mount Mellary his lordship held to be invalid, as he could not regard it as exhibiting a general charitable intention, and also because the person who was at the head of the monastery, at the death of the testator, had since died, and could have no legal successor. This bequest, therefore, should devolve to the residuary legatee.

THE GRANT AND THE COUNCIL.—Mr. Spooner has given notice of a motion to inquire into the circumstances resulting from the Maynooth Grant. It would be far more to Protestant purpose to inquire into the operation of the endowments of the Established Church, which are now perverted to the support of ten times the Popery that Maynooth produces, and in an incomparably more dangerous, as in a more insidious form.—*Examiner*.

FIRE IN A SCOTCH FOREST.—A forest on the hill of Lochordie, six miles north of Dunkeld, has been ravaged by a fire, which in one day swept away more than a mile of forest. The reflection of the flames was seen fifty miles off. The inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood turned out to endeavour to stop the further spread of the fire. It is supposed to have originated in the burning of some heath.



## THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

**THE ANNUAL MEETING.**—We invite attention to the announcement in our advertising columns of the anniversary meetings of the Anti-state-church Association. It will, we apprehend, require no recommendation of ours to induce its friends to flock to Finsbury Chapel this year in as great numbers as on former occasions; but we may suggest to members of the Council residing in the country the importance of their making whatever effort may be necessary to be present. With a general election so near at hand, and the whole political world agog, it behoves Anti-state-churchmen to take counsel together as to the course by which they may make the deepest impression on the public mind. We are convinced that a comparatively little trouble taken now may save as much toil hereafter.

**HIRWAUN, GLAMORGANSHIRE.**—The Rev. D. M. Evans, of Manchester, commenced a tour for the Anti-state-church Association in South Wales, by a public meeting here on the 20th inst. It was held at Nebo Independent Chapel, and the chair was taken by Mr. T. Williams, who called on the following gentlemen to address the meeting (which they did with great ability): Revs. W. Williams, B. Evans, D. M. Evans, Manchester, and J. Thomas, of Glynnesth. A petition to Parliament was adopted by the meeting unanimously.

**LLANELLY.**—A well-attended Anti-state-church meeting—indeed, one of the best we have ever had—was held here, last Thursday night, in Zion Chapel. Rev. D. Jones, of Velinvol, in the chair. Rev. D. M. Evans, of Manchester, the deputation; Rev. D. Rees and Rev. D. Davies, of Siloas, delivered telling speeches in Welsh. On the motion of Rev. Messrs. Rees and Spencer the warm thanks of the meeting were accorded to the deputation and chairman. State-churchism showed its spirit in the shape of a large stone thrown in at the windows, by which some panes of glass were smashed, but no other damage done.

**SWANSEA.**—We had a most successful meeting here on Friday night. W. H. Michael, Esq., was chairman; and in addition to Mr. Evans, of Manchester, the deputation, the speakers were the Revs. W. Jones, E. Griffiths and W. Williams, and Evan Davies, Esq., M.A., of the Normal College. A petition against all State endowments for religious purposes was unanimously carried.

**SOUTH WALES.**—Mr. Evans attended a meeting at Cardiff last Wednesday, accompanied by the Rev. Chas. Short. These two gentlemen are this week announced to attend meetings at Haverfordwest, Milford Haven, Pembroke Dock, and Carmarthen.

**DARWEN.**—On Monday week a lecture on the "Early History of Nonconformists in Lancashire," was delivered, at the instance of the local committee, in the lecture-room, Belgrave-square, by the Rev. R. Halley, D.D.; Thomas Ashton, Esq., in the chair. The reverend gentleman traced, with considerable skill, the early development of Nonconformist principles in the neighbourhood of Manchester and Bolton, and the influence exercised upon that development by the Dukinfield family, the Mathers, and the Heywoods. The character of the people of Lancashire during and prior to the Reformation, and the general change which came over the people's minds under the influences of Puritan principles—the departure of the Pilgrim Fathers, and the ray of light which the religious mind of Lancashire reflected upon the other counties of the north of England—formed the next subject on which the lecturer enlarged. After a luminous dissertation on the relative antiquity of the different places of Nonconformist worship in the county, the rev. gentleman concluded, amid cheers, with an earnest exhortation to the audience to show themselves, in piety and in principle, worthy of their sires.—After a vote of thanks to the lecturer and chairman the meeting separated.—*Manchester Exam.*

**OPERATION OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.**—The daily papers have contained no account of a very painful case which has occurred in Boston, United States, within the present month. A poor slave, whose name is Preston, escaped from the service of his master four years ago, and, in Boston, married a woman who appears to have been devotedly fond of him. He was suddenly pounced upon by a pettifogger and a police officer, who seized him and dragged him to prison, on some pretence of larceny, for it seems that the law, in most cases, cannot be executed without the help of falsehood. On the 8th he was torn from his family, who clung to him with a despairing fondness, and carried back to his alleged owner in Maryland. As soon as the certificate was made out, it was delivered to the claimant, and the commissioner immediately left the courtroom, having refused to hear any evidence on the part of the fugitive. The counsel for the claimant made affidavit that he feared a rescue would be attempted, and the fugitive was afterwards so closely confined, that not even his counsel could obtain permission to see him, that he might obtain his signature to an affidavit for a *habeas corpus*. In a few minutes after he was on his way to Baltimore, and a despatch was received from New Brunswick about four o'clock in the afternoon, stating that he had arrived there in custody of the United States officers.—*Weekly News.*

**WANT OF RAIN.**—Not three-tenths of an inch of rain has fallen in nearly the latter half of February, the whole of March, and three weeks of April!

## RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

## UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

On Wednesday last, the annual election of Examiners in the various departments took place at Somerset-house, when the following gentlemen were appointed:—

**CLASSICS.**—Thomas Borrow Burcham, Esq., M.A., barrister-at-law, late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.  
**MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.**—The Rev. J. W. L. Heaviside, M.A., professor of Mathematics at Haylebury College, and G. B. Jerrard, Esq., B.A.  
**LOGIC, MORAL AND INTELLECTUAL PHILOSOPHY.**—The Rev. H. Alford, M.A., vicar of Winesword, Leicestershire, and T. B. Burcham, Esq., M.A.  
**CHEMISTRY.**—Professor Graham, M.A., F.R.S.  
**FRENCH.**—C. J. Delille, M.A.  
**GERMAN.**—Rev. A. Walbaum.  
**THE HEBREW TEXT OF THE OLD TESTAMENT, THE GREEK TEXT OF THE NEW TESTAMENT, AND SCRIPTURE HISTORY.**—The Rev. W. Drake, M.A., and the Rev. Professor Gotsch, M.A.  
**MEDICINE.**—A. Tweedie, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.  
**SURGERY.**—Joseph Hodgson, Esq., F.R.S.  
**ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.**—Professor Sharpey, M.D., F.R.S.  
**PHYSIOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.**—Professor Carpenter, M.D., F.R.S.  
**MIDWIFERY AND THE DISEASES OF WOMEN AND INFANTS.**—Edward Rigby, Esq., M.D.  
**MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY.**—J. Pereira, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.

**LECTURES TO WORKING MEN.**—The Rev. G. W. Conder, of Leeds, delivered the two last of a series of four lectures to working-men, on the evenings of Monday and Tuesday, the 19th and 20th, at the Exchange Room, Nottingham, which was crowded on both occasions, more especially on the last night, when there could not have been fewer than 1,600 people present. On Monday night the lecturer spoke on "The World of Christianity;" on the following evening, his subject was "The Heaven of Christianity." At the conclusion of the lecture on Tuesday night, Mr. Alderman Herbert was called to the chair, and thereupon a very lively discussion ensued, Mr. Conder being in turn questioned by a Mormonite preacher, and by a well-known local exponent of infidelity; and afterwards by a person at the rear of the room, who seemed to get upon his legs for the purpose of raising a row among the rougher portion of the audience, an object which the promptitude of the chairman prevented from being realized. At the close Mr. Conder stated that he had come to Nottingham on this occasion at the request of George Gill, Esq., of the Park, who was at the entire expense incurred by these meetings. He felt thankful for the opportunity of coming among the working men and women of Nottingham, to enforce upon them truths which he firmly believed, and which he earnestly desired might be embraced by all men. He concluded by moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Gill.—A working man in the body of the hall at once seconded the motion, expressing in behalf of his class the feeling of gratitude with which they regarded Mr. Gill's efforts to elevate their condition.—The motion was carried by acclamation, and suitably acknowledged by Mr. Gill.—On the motion of Mr. Dunn, jun., a vote of thanks was carried to the lecturer, whose acknowledgment was interrupted by renewed plaudits—both parties apparently uniting in the hearty expression of esteem, gratitude, and goodwill.

**SOUTH DEVON CONGREGATIONAL UNION.**—The annual meetings of this Association were held at Norley chapel, Plymouth, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday last. On Tuesday evening a sermon was preached by the Rev. Nicholas Hurry, of Torquay, on "The duty of believers to unite in fellowship with a Christian Church." On Wednesday evening a public Home Missionary meeting was held, David Derry, Esq., presided. The Rev. T. Collett presented a report, and resolutions were moved, seconded, and sustained by the Rev. Messrs. Hebditch, Nicholson (Baptist), Straker, and Hine, and by Alfred Rooker, Esq., mayor of Plymouth. Sessions for business were held on Wednesday and Thursday morning, when a variety of important affairs connected with the stations belonging to the Association, the Aged and Infirm Ministers' Provident Society, and the interests of the churches generally, were discussed and arranged. Resolutions of sympathy and condolence were passed, and ordered to be transmitted, respectively, to the recently bereaved families of the late Rev. W. Wreyford, and Rev. Wm. Rooker; an earnest protest, which will be found in our advertising columns, was entered, against the sin of American slavery as countenanced and upheld by Transatlantic churches; and an appeal in behalf of the Western College was cordially responded to, the ministers and gentlemen present engaging to recommend to the associated churches the importance of celebrating the centenary of this now prosperous institution, by a vigorous effort to procure the necessary funds for raising suitable collegiate premises. The importance of forming a society to promote the building of chapels, within the bounds of the Union, was considered, and a committee appointed to prepare plans for the purpose. Steps were also taken to insure the publication of the discourse delivered on the Tuesday evening.

**MORTLAKE, SURREY.**—The Rev. E. Henderson, D.D., has accepted the cordial and unanimous invitation of the Congregational church assembling in Sheen Vale Independent Chapel, and will commence his labours there the first Sabbath in July. This church is of ancient date. The first Nonconformist minister was D. Clarkson, B.D., who was ejected from the parish church of Mortlake, Surrey, by the Act of Uniformity, in 1662.

**SURREY MISSION.**—The fifty-fifth anniversary of the Surrey Mission Society was held yesterday week, at the Rev. George Clayton's Chapel, Waltham. The Rev. Dr. Leifchild preached the annual

sermon in the morning. The ministers and visitors were hospitably entertained by Mr. Clayton and his deacons, at the school-room adjacent to the chapel, after the service. The committee met for the transaction of business in the afternoon. The public meeting was held in the evening, presided over by Edward Edwards, Esq., and conducted by Messrs. George Leask, Waddington, Thomas Davies, Dr. Adamson, J. Fernie, — Maidlowe, and the Secretaries, Ashton and Soule.

**SOUTHAMPTON.**—The congregation of Albion Chapel were taken by surprise, on Sunday morning, by the Rev. J. W. Wyld publicly intimating from the pulpit his intention to resign the pastorate of the church at the termination of six months from that date, in consequence of certain differences between him and some of the members of the church.

**BURNLEY, LANCASHIRE.**—A new Baptist Chapel was opened in this town on the 9th inst., when two sermons were preached by the Rev. John Baxter Pike, of Bourne. On the following Sunday, the Rev. Dr. Burnes, of London, occupied the pulpit; and on Sunday, the 18th, the opening services were concluded by two sermons from the Rev. Joseph Goadby, of Loughborough. The new chapel is in the Italian palatial style. Each of the front doors is approached by a large broad flight of steps. The interior is spacious, lofty, and well-lighted, a large chandelier, with thirty gas-lights, being suspended from the ornamental ceiling. The central window is of richly-stained glass, of a very chaste and elegant design. Under the chapel are school-rooms, sufficiently large for 700 children. The chapel will accommodate about 1,000 persons, the entire cost of which is £2,700. Within the last five years, the Nonconformists in this rapidly-increasing town have provided chapel accommodation for 5,000 persons.

**PATRICROFT, NEAR MANCHESTER.**—On Monday, the 12th inst., the Rev. G. Shaw, late of Rotherham College, was ordained pastor of the Independent church and congregation. The Rev. O. T. Dobbin, LL.D., principal of Hull College; the Rev. F. J. Falding, M.A., classical tutor of Rotherham College; the Rev. J. Raven, of Manchester; and the Rev. J. Sutcliffe, F.S.A., conducted the morning service. In the evening, the Rev. J. Clunie, LL.D., of Manchester; the Rev. T. Raffles, D.D., LL.D., of Liverpool; the Revs. J. Muncester, of Manchester, W. Thomas, of Ashton-under-Lyne, and H. Sanders, of Rotherham College, took part in the services.

**DORCHESTER.**—The Rev. George Kerry, late of Fishponds, Bristol, has accepted the unanimous invitation to the oversight of the Baptist church and congregation at Dorchester.

**WARRINGTON.**—On Thursday, the 16th instant, the Rev. Peter Aspinall Hampson, late of the Lancashire Independent College, was ordained to the pastorate over the Independent church, meeting in Wycliffe chapel, Warrington. The morning service was conducted by the Rev. J. Sutcliffe, F.S.A., of Manchester; the Rev. Samuel Davidson, D.D., LL.D., of the Lancashire College; the Rev. James Griffin, of Manchester; the Rev. Thomas Raffles, D.D., LL.D., of Liverpool; and the Rev. John Kelly, of Liverpool. In the evening, the services were concluded by the Rev. Robert Vaughan, D.D.; and the Revs. John Deunap, of Liverpool, John Edmonds, of St. Helen's, and Thomas Davies, of Newton.

**SUMMERTOWN, NEAR OXFORD.**—On Wednesday, the 14th, the Rev. Henry Baker, late of Hackney College, was ordained to the pastorate of the Congregational church in this place. The Rev. James Spence, M.A., of Preston; the Rev. S. Ransom, of Hackney College; the Rev. S. Lepine, of Abingdon; the Rev. John Watson, of Hackney College; and the Rev. Edward Bryan, of Oxford, conducted the morning service. In the evening a sermon was preached by the Rev. James Gwyther, of Manchester.

**GAINSBOROUGH, LINCOLNSHIRE.**—On Wednesday, the 21st inst., the ordination of the Rev. Henry Lee, late of Airedale College, took place in the Congregational chapel of this town. The late minister (the Rev. J. Muncester, of Manchester); the Rev. D. Loxton, of Sheffield; the Rev. Professor Scott, of Airedale College; the Rev. W. B. Landells, of Sheffield (the young minister's pastor); and the Rev. Dr. Raffles, took part in the engagements of the day.

**BLAKEFATE.**—On Sunday evening—the 11th—service was held in Artillery-street Chapel, on the occasion of the baptism of a Jew by the Rev. J. J. Steinitz, minister of the place. The service was attended by a considerable number of Jews from the immediate neighbourhood, and by upwards of fifty converted Jews from various parts of London.

**TO COUNTY COURT SUITORS.**—There is an important alteration in the County Courts Bill, just printed, as made by the committee of the House of Commons. As it now appears, the parties, attorneys or barristers retained by or on behalf of either party, may appear, or any other person, by leave of the judge. When the bill passed the Lords, barristers were excluded, but it now declares that there shall be no exclusion or pre-audience, "but subject to such regulations as the judge may from time to time prescribe for the orderly transaction of the business of the court."

**LORD JOHN RUSSELL AND THE POST MOORE.**—A notice in the new number of the *Edinburgh Review* informs the public, that the MS. journals and papers of the late Thomas Moore are in preparation for publication, and that they will be edited by Lord John Russell.



## RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARIES.

## BAPTIST HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this society was held on Monday last, in Finsbury Chapel, which was well filled on the occasion. The chair was occupied by Solomon Leonard, Esq., of Bristol; there were also on the platform the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, the Revs. Dr. Fletcher, C. Stovel, — Larum (Sheffield), J. Landells (Birmingham), E. Griffiths (Upwell); Messrs. Saunders, Barker, &c., &c.

The Rev. W. LARUM, of Sheffield, having opened the proceedings by prayer,

The CHAIRMAN said it afforded him great pleasure to have an opportunity of speaking a word in behalf of the Baptist Home Missionary Society; not because it was Baptist (though he liked it none the worse for that), but because it was a missionary society, the object of which was to give a wider diffusion to the Gospel of Jesus Christ; and especially because it was a home missionary society, endeavouring to secure that diffusion amongst the populous but neglected districts of our own beloved country. He need not say that this was a field of Christian labour which had not by any means met with its proper share of attention and cultivation from the Christian Church at large. When a missionary feeling began to possess the mind of the Church, their efforts were for a long time directed far away to lands hundreds and thousands of miles off, as if the human soul increased in importance in proportion to its distance from ourselves, or as if enmity to God and ignorance of the Gospel were not as fatal evils in our own as in foreign countries. This might have arisen from a natural tendency of the mind to magnify what is removed and less known, and also, perhaps, from a mistaken interpretation of the commission of Christ, "Go into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature," unto the utmost extremes of the world; forgetting that our Lord intended not to teach us where to begin, but only to remind us where alone we were to leave off. (Applause.) As to the proper mode of procedure, we had a better rule in what our Lord himself suggested on another occasion, when, after this wide commission, he added, "beginning at Jerusalem." This circumstance had often been referred to as indicating a wonderful compassion on the part of the Saviour, enjoining the efficacy of His blood to be proclaimed first to the nation that had been employed in shedding it; but was that all that He intended to convey? It was not only the dictate of compassion but the suggestion of unerring wisdom, teaching us where to begin and how to carry on attempts to evangelise the world; not commencing at the utmost limits of our commission and then working our way doubtfully homewards, but beginning at home, securing the ground as we went on, even to the utmost regions of the world; or at least working in both departments simultaneously; certainly not making our interest in the salvation of the heathen a plea or excuse for neglecting the myriads that were around about us in a state of ruin and perdition. He was glad to find that Christians were evidently awakening to a sense of their duty in the matter. The increase of city missions and home and county missions was a proof of this; and the success attending many of these comparatively new-born efforts clearly showed what a promising and valuable field had long been lying almost entirely neglected. As to all the successes that had attended missionary exertions, there were two opposite opinions. Some persons denied the existence of those successes, and stated that no good result proportionate to the amount of labour and money expended, had been produced, thus proving the powerlessness of the Gospel to effect the reformation of the world; and they had endeavoured to fix upon the Christian Church the charge at once of failure and inconsistency. It was true that when we remembered our Lord's words, "I, if I be lifted up, will draw all men unto me," and then looked upon the state of the world 1,800 years after they were uttered, that state seemed like a falsification, rather than the fulfilment of the prediction. But was the Saviour mistaken? or was He deceiver? We could not admit that. Since the early ages of the Church, the experiment of what the Cross could do had never been fairly made or perseveringly carried out. (Hear, hear.) Why had not the multitude of the heathen been attracted to the Cross? Because for the most part the Cross had not been lifted up. And even in nominally Christian lands the state of the case was not far different. Whole districts were as ignorant of, and as unconcerned about, the Gospel, as heathen countries. And why? Because something very different from Christianity had been brought before their minds. "I, if I be lifted up," was perhaps not more referred to the event of Christ's death, and its results, than it intimated the duty of His followers. Their duty was to lift up Christ and to proclaim Him by the preaching of the Gospel; for it was a most awful truth that where Christ was not proclaimed, it was much the same as if He had never been lifted up on the cross. Where the Cross had been lifted, the promise of Christ had been fulfilled; but where the Church had been remiss in this duty, the desired result was not produced. Let the Church be awakened to a sense of its high vocation; let each man lay himself out for the conversion of others; and the event would fully justify the prediction of the Saviour, that He would draw all men unto Him. (Hear, hear.) No cause with which the Almighty Saviour was linked could fail, but it must issue in final triumph and full prosperity. But what a melancholy consideration it was that we should allow the opportunity of hastening that issue to escape from us, and be transmitted to those who should come after us. The time was short, and it was our bounden duty to be steadfast in the propagation of the Gospel amongst our own countrymen, to work in the cause with all our might, under the assured conviction that our labour would not be in vain in the Lord. (Applause.)

The SECRETARY then read the annual report. After stating the various causes of discouragement against which the society had to contend, the report detailed the results of its operations in various towns and districts of England; of which the following is a brief summary: For the third time, therefore, your committee unanimously and cordially invited Mr. Davis to undertake the treble office of secretary, collecting agent, and fraternal visitor of the stations; convinced that his doing so would operate more or less beneficially on the interest of the institution through all its auxiliaries. Sympathising thoroughly in the convictions of the committee

though feeling as solicitous as ever not to incur any expense that could by a true economy be avoided, the secretary determined to give himself, at least for a time, exclusively to the work. Since his full engagement he has laid before your committee much information which is likely to lead to important modifications and changes. The report then stated that the secretary, Mr. Davis, had at last consented, for a time at least, at the earnest request of the committee, to relinquish his pastoral engagements, and devote himself wholly to the service of the society—an arrangement from which much benefit was anticipated.

The Rev. E. GRIFFITHS (of Upwell) moved the first resolution:—

That the report, an abstract of which has just been read, be printed and circulated under the direction of the committee; that gratitude is due, and is hereby expressed, to Almighty God, for the measure of success which has attended the operations of the society during the past year; and that while the great work of home evangelisation may be strongly enforced on recognised principles of Christian patriotism, it every day assumes increasing importance in consequence of the emigration of great numbers of our countrymen to our colonies and to other parts of the world.

His object would be, to endeavour to convince the meeting, if not convinced, and, if they were, to encourage them in the conviction, that home missions ought to be supported. In one sense every Christian was a missionary; in a more extended sense a Christian Church was a missionary society; and in a still wider sense associations of Churches were missionary societies; but these were necessarily limited in their operations and expensive in their working. A society was wanted, to extend to the whole country, and secure the services of men thoroughly adapted for the work—men who should visit missionaries and associations of Churches, and stir them up to greater zeal. The home missionary had a great deal to contend with; he met with much opposition from clergymen of the Establishment, who threw obstacles in the way of a simple reception of the Gospel as the only means of salvation. The report spoke of the efforts of Tractarians, who, he was inclined to think, were, after all, true Churchmen. (Hear.) One of the principal efforts of those individuals was made through the national schools, where the children were obliged to learn a catechism teaching sacramental efficacy, which did not exactly make them superstitious, but had the effect of keeping them from instruction in the Gospel of Christ, and so left them to grow up "without God and without hope in the world." (Hear, hear.) Among the labouring classes, especially in the manufacturing districts, there was much dissatisfaction at the Establishment, which they considered a solemn hypocritical farce, and they began to cry out for reduction in the public expenditure, and a cheapening of articles of consumption, after which they would provide for their own education. How was this result to be obtained? He was convinced that the majority of working men repudiated the idea of physical force; it was moral force that was wanting; something which should elevate the masses. The Gospel of Jesus Christ was necessary. But there were obstacles in the way now, as there were of old. "Of a truth against the holy child Jesus both Herod and Pontius Pilate, with the Gentiles and the people of Israel, were gathered together." There was Herod, the leaders of the State-Church party, who were ready to say, "If we let this man alone, the Romans will come and take our place and nation;" there was Pontius Pilate, the leaders of the Radical party, who did not care what religion prevailed, but who would crucify Christ himself to serve a political purpose; there were the Gentiles, the world at large, who had no sympathy with one religion or another, but were ever ready to join their leaders in bringing the Gospel into contempt; and there were the people of Israel, the Church, who said, "The temple of the Lord, the temple of the Lord are we." But what did the apostles do under these circumstances in their day? They did not propose a political alliance, though he did not agree with those who said that Christians should not be politicians; they did not even ask protection; they simply preached the Gospel, and asked God to give them success. This was the course which should be pursued now. Let the society go on doing this, encouraged by the results of former efforts, and they might use the prayer: "God be merciful unto us and bless us, and show us the light of His countenance, and be merciful unto us; that thy way may be known upon earth, thy saving health among all nations."

The Rev. J. LANDELLS (of Birmingham) seconded the resolution. He said: The question how to evangelise our country is now occupying a large share of the attention of the Church. The time has happily gone by, when home was in danger of being overlooked, in consequence of the superior *clat* connected with foreign operations. The infidel cannot now taunt the Christian with insincerity, in professing to care for the heathen abroad, while he feels not for the more wretched heathen at home. If the cry wafted from far distant lands is responded to, the Church is not deaf to the voice of humanity, suffering and dying at her door. Various institutions for the benefit of our country have recently sprung into existence, and various means have been wisely chosen, and are now vigorously worked and extensively supported by the most active spirits of the age. The fact is gratifying, as an indication that the Church has become more alive to her first duty, and to the interests of a class who have a first claim upon her benevolent regard, and also as affording reason to hope that an increased interest, leading to more commensurate efforts, will be crowned with enlarged success. But the gratification is not unmingled; the increased interest indicates the existence of the evil; it has been awakened by deplorable facts which have forced themselves upon public observation—facts which show that the interest, great as it is, is not equal to the occasion, and that every argument by which it may be augmented, and the Church stirred up to vigorous and persevering efforts, should be diligently and incessantly plied. It is not unusual on these occasions to prove the necessity of such societies as this, by quoting facts illustrative of popular ignorance. If I refrain from this, it is not from a supposition that ignorance does not now prevail, but because there is a prior and a stronger argument, and in giving prominence to this we might appear to overlook that. Admit the prevalence of ignorance, and the consequent necessity of home missionary effort; and it may be argued, on the other side, "Nor can you deny the truth of the statement that there never was a time when the means of popular instruction were so efficient and abundant—that great prominence is given to the question of education—that through the lecture-room and the press the principles of philosophy and the discoveries of

science are brought down to the comprehension of almost every capacity, while books on every subject are placed within the reach of all but the poorest;" and, admitting the fact you cannot, if you ground your argument on the existence of popular ignorance, deny the inference that home missions are less necessary now than they ever were before—that they are becoming still less so every day, and that before long there will be not so much as the shadow of a reason for their existence. (Hear, hear.) To meet this plea, you must rest the argument on other grounds. It is not needful to appeal to the accident of popular ignorance, while there is the essential fact of human depravity. Man's derangement is not so much in his intellectual as in his moral nature; and it will avail little that his intellect be cultivated, when his affections are unchanged. You may store his head with knowledge, and leave his heart untouched; and not only so, but in the very process of acquiring intelligence, he comes in contact with much by which his depravity is strengthened and inflamed. Even in this age of vaunted enlightenment and progress, when the world is to be regenerated by the diffusion of knowledge, much of the literature provided for the people is comparable only to moral poison. It is like pitch—you cannot touch it without being defiled. And even virtue, or knowledge, good in itself, may be rendered by depravity the instrument of greater evil. Could you combine the intellect of a Newton with the passion of a Nero, the intellect would not subdue the passion, but the passion would press the intellect into its service; the result of the combination would not be a philosopher of such commanding force of character as the strong passions of the monarch would lead you to suppose, but an intelligent monster, in which the brute and the fiend were nearly equal. (Applause.) When I hear the talk which is now so common, of the moral results which are likely to accrue from the diffusion of knowledge, I ask, do facts justify the expectation? I think of Rousseau, who was alike distinguished for his intellect and his vice—the profligate Mirabeau, the most commanding intellect, perhaps, which France in his day could produce; Napoleon comes to my remembrance, the man of the greatest mental capacity, not only in France, but in Europe, but who was, withal, "a boundless liar," a thief, an assassin, a slanderer, "a scamp Jupiter," as he was well called, who trod upon the neck, and waded through the blood, of thousands, that he might obtain the object of his ambition; the name of Byron presents itself—Byron, who rose at one bound to the very pinnacle of fame, who was familiar with Nature in her wildest and her softest moods, but who, with all his genius, and all his fame, was, ere he reached life's meridian, a worn-out debauchee, weary of living, and yet unfit to die. (Applause.) When I think of these things, I see the utter inadequacy of knowledge to regenerate the character and remedy the evils of society; and I see that we perform a gratuitous task, when we attempt to prove the necessity of home missions by appealing to popular ignorance, for, however far men may have advanced in knowledge, though his intellect matched that of an angel, there is still need for the application of a more efficient remedy. (Applause.) Neither is it necessary to adduce particular instances as illustrations of the depravity and wretchedness of many of our countrymen. It may with propriety be assumed that there are facts sufficient for that purpose with which we are all acquainted. I communicate no intelligence when I say that only a small proportion of the inhabitants of this land profess to have become partakers of a new, a spiritual, and a higher life; and when you reflect, that while destitute of that life they are passing on to a dark and dismal futurity, is not the thought sufficient to make your hearts throb with the strongest emotions, and to excite in you the deepest sympathy? What can appeal more powerfully to your compassions than the spectacle of multitudes of your fellows every moment in danger of being plunged into the misery comprised in that word—hell? Oh! when recognised, it seems as if we were trifling when we refer to the present wretchedness of multitudes—so much is that swallowed up in the other. (Hear, hear.) And yet you cannot be ignorant of what is again and again being brought to light—the existence of thousands in your own city, and of proportionate numbers in every large town in the country, who are as low in the social scale, as far removed from the ameliorating influences of the Gospel, as brutal, as savage, as wretched, as the most degraded heathen tribes. It is, alas! a too palpable fact, that long as the Gospel has been proclaimed in the land, that studded as our towns are with sanctuaries, the mass of wickedness remains as compact and unbroken as ever; the virtuous are gradually being drawn into the ranks of the profligate, and both profligate and virtuous are descending to people hell, while but few from either party are brought under the influence of the truth and added to the number of the saved. (Hear, hear.) From some cause or other, the measures which the Church employs exert no influence on those by whom their influence is most needed. In the very neighbourhood of the sanctuary there are thousands who never cross its threshold, and to whom the Gospel is never proclaimed. They crowd to your fields, they throng to your public-houses, they lounge about their homes in idleness, or are engaged in some employment having nothing congenial, but directly at variance with the sacred character of the Sabbath day. (Hear.) Nor is the condition of these parties in relation to Christianity merely a negative one; that of many of them, at least, is one of direct antagonism. Religion is so associated in their minds, that the slightest allusion to it excites their intense hostility; its badges, its professors, but especially its ministers, are the objects of ridicule and scorn. To sneer at it is manly; to seek its destruction is to prove yourself a benefactor, and to merit the gratitude of your country; to profess it is an indication of weakness or of fraud; to be completely devoted to its promotion is to practise an organised and systematic deception, for the furtherance of some sinister end. (Cries of "Hear, hear.") That this is no exaggerated description of the condition of the working classes, especially in our manufacturing towns, you are very well aware. And does not the fact present the loudest argument in favour of such societies as this? To rest satisfied with such a state of things is an impossibility to a Christian man; and it is only in the measures which home missions contemplate or admit of that you can find an efficient remedy. The existence of the evils in question is proof sufficient that the regular services of the sanctuary are inadequate to the case. Other efforts, less regular, it may be, but more direct and effective, must be employed. The past failures of the Church, and her present inefficiency, should convince her of the necessity



of employing other means to convert the irreligious and the sceptical. We plead not for the preaching of "another Gospel," nor for the application of any novel remedy; we have already expressed our belief in the inutility of mere knowledge; nor have we any greater faith in the advocacy of virtue. It is essentially defective, because it confines its care to the present—it overlooks futurity, and makes no provision for its enjoyment; and even in the accomplishment of its own object it is a failure. Its apostles cannot bring down their fantastical effusions to regenerate the masses, nor have they Calvary, with its motives, to which he who looks must lean. (Applause.) Although it has been thousands of years in the world, it is in vain to look at this day for its trophies and its triumphs; experience has proved it to be no less contemptible in performance than it has been great in promise. It has its disciples here and there, whom it has taught the policy of conforming to the morality consequent upon the spread of Christian principle; but, for aught that it has done, mankind is essentially the same—has the same rampant selfishness, the same depraved tendencies, the same corrupt passions, ready to explode and blase forth as disastrously as ever they have done in the history of the world. (Applause.) Popular sceptical philosophy is equally useless, were it only for its unintelligibility. Take a man of ordinary intelligence—a man more intelligent than many who understand the Gospel sufficiently to be sanctified by it, and to have derived from it a good hope of future glory, and try to find out for him in the writings of Carlyle, Emerson, Parker, Morell, and the others, an answer to the question, "What must I do to be saved?" and you may, by the uncouthness of your inquiry, attract his wonder or divert his mind a little from his own sorrows, but you can get no reply which can soothe his difficulties or dispel his fears. (Applause.) Go and preach this philosophy, as Peter did the Gospel, to a miscellaneous multitude, and you may by the peculiarity of your manner attract their attention, or by the appositeness of your illustrations excite an approving smile; but how many will you send home "pricked to the heart?" How many will go into their closets to weep and to pray, to regret the past and resolve on future amendment? (Applause.) It may be said that this is owing to the superior profundity of their scheme, as compared with that of Christianity. I would suggest, however, that the obscure is not always the profound; that a pool of stagnant water is not necessarily deeper than the ocean, because it happens to be less clear. (Hear, hear.) And even if the statement were true, it would be no recommendation. A system which is too profound for the great mass of mankind is one by which man, as man, cannot profit, and is not to be compared to that Gospel which is adapted, by its simplicity, to the comprehension of the child, and commended by its profundity to the investigation of the saint. (Applause.) Against secular education, against the sceptical philosophy of the age, we place that message from God to man which tells man that God regards him with the feelings of a father, that He has made provision for his pardon in the death of His Son, and for his purification in the gift of His Spirit. That exerts a regenerating power, to which these devices of men have no claim; that adapts itself to man's nature and necessity; that finds a residence in the heart of universal humanity; and it only requires to be clearly perceived that it may be cordially embraced. (Applause.) But while we have full confidence in the Gospel, as the instrument of the world's regeneration, there may be other methods of bringing it into contact with the popular mind; without changing the remedy we may adopt means for promoting its application. Our church and chapel services, as ordinarily conducted, are useless, if the parties will not attend them; nor is the preaching there always best adapted to the peculiar modes of thought of our working men. If they will not come to hear the Gospel, we must convey it to them; and we must present it in a manner most likely to overcome their prejudices, to arrest their attention, to secure their belief. He who bears it must be a man fitted to gain their confidence; he must go to them not hedged about by an assumed sanctity, nor with a supreme dignity, nor with the stiff forms of officiality and conventionalism—not assuming a patronising air, not meeting their doubts with threatnings of damnation, as if their unbelief were a personal offence, and he were glad of an opportunity of personally retaliating. He must go with the eye, and the ear, and the heart of a man who sympathises with them in their struggles, who would gladly lighten their burdens and better their present position, while he seeks to prepare them for eternity. (Applause.) He must treat them as his equals; he must address them as a brother addressing his brethren; he must appeal to their candour for a hearing; he must fairly weigh and courteously meet their objections; he must distinguish between religion and its professors—between the Christianity of the New Testament, as exhibited in the life of Christ, and the Christianity of the present day, as exhibited in the lives of too many of its professors; he must show them how religion regards them with a benignant spirit—how it provides for their wants, and would satisfy their longings—how it conduces to their progress—how it promotes their comfort—how it invests them with dignity—how it allies them to God—how it makes them the heirs of the universe—how it points them to a destiny before the grandeur of which their present circumstances dwindle into insignificance, which is worthy of their best efforts, and affords the fullest scope to their loftiest aspirations. (Applause.) Let the Gospel be presented thus, and we fear not for the results, whether brought into contact with the brutally profligate or the intellectually sceptical. We know too much of what it has done in the past—we feel too convinced of its power, when we look at its trophies, to doubt that it will triumph over both—overcoming the hostility of the sceptic, raising the downfallen from his degradation, and proving itself to be, as it was in days of old, "mighty, through God, to the pulling down of the strongholds" of sin and Satan. (Hear, hear.) How far the efforts of your society are of this nature I am not aware; but I am glad to say that your committee are fully alive to the importance of such efforts, and would gladly employ them to a much greater extent than their means will allow. They wisely resolve not to wait for a perfect organisation, but to do what they can with the means they have in their power, in a spirit of humble, suppliant, confiding dependence on God, with whom is the residue of the Spirit, and who alone can give the increase. (Hear, hear.) Still, I can conceive in the expressions at the close of the report a tone of just complaint, or, at least, of sincere regret, that you do not

supply them with the means of instituting a more perfect organisation, and procuring men adapted for another kind of labour than that in which these agents are usually engaged—a labour more loudly called for by the wants of the time, and for which little provision is made by any denomination of Christians, but which is likely to be productive of the most gratifying results. It would appear that in the estimation of your committee the evils which exist, great as they are, are not irremediable; the state of society, bad as it is, is not hopeless; the time is not such as to paralyse effort by the magnitude of its vices. They have their plans before them; they see what is required to meet the exigencies of the case; they know how they might grapple with existing evils, and be the means of producing, under God's blessing, an immense amount of good. They only ask you for the power of carrying their plans into effect. And I ask you, in their name, will you refuse to grant them the aid which they ask? Must they mourn over evils which they might remove, but cannot, because their hands are fettered? Must they brood over fondly cherished plans, which they have not power to execute? Must they cherish the hope, often deferred, which "maketh the heart sick?" I, for one, do not believe in your inability; there may be exceptions, but, as a general rule, I solemnly deny it; and if more be not done by you than has been done hitherto, I shall not attribute it to your want of ability, but to your want of willingness. I shall mourn that the zeal of other days—the days of Carey and of Ryland—has waxed cold; that the mantle of their fathers has not descended upon their children, but that the glory has departed, and we have become the degenerate sons of noble sires. I pray that God in His mercy may avert so deep disgrace, and save us from the sin of shrinking from the post of duty, when the voice of perishing thousands around us calls upon us to bestir ourselves—when the efforts of the adversaries of the Cross, the infidelity which is seeking insidiously to undermine the citadel of our faith, and the Popery which is stretching forth its arms on all sides, summon us "to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty." (Great applause.)

The resolution was put and carried unanimously.

The Rev. C. STOVEL moved the second resolution:—

That, notwithstanding the efforts made by this and kindred institutions to evangelise the people, there remains an afflictive amount of ignorance, indifference, and practical as well as speculative infidelity, to be overcome; and that as means, sagaciously adjusted to the corrupted susceptibilities of human nature, are being vigorously employed by the advocates of various anti-Christian errors, which tend to the eternal undoing of our countrymen; it is highly important that the agents of the society should be well qualified for their work, both by their general intelligence and as men of God, and that they may be greatly assisted in their operations by liberal supplies of tracts and other publications distinguished by wise and benevolent adaptation to the characteristic requirements of the times.

He could have wished that the proceedings had closed, as far as speaking was concerned, with the admirable address of the last speaker, and the remainder of the service been consecrated to devotional exercises. Very true it was, that even where the highest and righteous fruits of intellect had been acquired, the heart was in as much need of the sanctifying influences of Divine mercy as it was before. The observations made in the preceding address respecting the popular literature of the day were worthy of the most profound consideration. The evil was not confined to books adapted to the lower orders, but extended to works of a more cultivated character. An illustration of this remark might be found in Carlyle's "Memoirs of Stirling," in which he seems to have embodied in himself a practical development of his own Mephistopheles. But there was not so much danger from vulgar hostility or refined scepticism as from the religious operations of the Churches themselves. He could not take his New Testament in his hand, and walk through the region of his acquaintance, and say, "Here is a living embodiment of the great truths which are written there." Still, in reviewing some of the operations of the society, there was ground for encouragement. One of the chief difficulties against which all such labours as those connected with this society had to contend, was the well-organised system of Catholicism and semi-Catholicism that so extensively prevailed throughout the country, and it needed all their efforts to counteract the workings of that system. (Hear.) Especially were their labours required, as Mr. Griffith had shown, among working men, more particularly those in manufacturing towns, where politics, semi-politics, infidelity, and sentimentalism, were presented in such awful shapes—where one was compelled to hear coarse blasphemies uttered at the corners of the streets, even on the Sabbath-day. What was needed was some well-sustained effort to bring together all the collective thoughts which many of these working men entertained in reference to religion, and to meet them by sound and scriptural arguments. An earnest, hearty, fervent ministry was needed, adapted especially for the rural population of the country. It was not theory against theory which they should endeavour so much to set up; it was not so much the amount of knowledge possessed by individuals, as the formation of personal habits adapted to personal intercourse, which must constitute the basis of all their advance in the work of God. We were apt to forget in our demonstrations of doctrine, that homage which was due to those personal ministrations by which mercy was handed out to man. (Hear.) Let it be remembered that God was doing that which was already anticipating many of our movements, and which would either second our right endeavours, or shake the whole earthquake of our communions as with the force of an earthquake, and crumble all the fabrics of our associations in the dust. There was now in this country a tendency to a sweet, and spiritual, and vitalising religion which no power could repel. Men were centring together, in obedience to this tendency, in Plymouth, in Bristol, in Norwich, in Sunderland, and in Aberdeen, ready to learn and to adapt themselves to Divine instructions, however they could be attained. As in the days of our Lord it was said, "Where is the kingdom of heaven?" and Jesus said, "It is rising in the midst of you;" so even now, while we were trying to press our little schemes, God was showing, in the streaks that were seen upon the cloudy horizon, indications of the morning. Let it, then, come and fill the whole horizon of our conception, and bring the day of triumph to our blessed Lord! (Applause.)

The Hon. and Rev. BAPTIST NOEL, in seconding the resolution, said: The various speakers had spoken with much force upon the adaptation of the Gospel to the various classes of society. One had dwelt upon the tendency of the Gospel to elevate and give force to the working classes; another insisted on the way in which it was calculated to save, and aggrandise, and bless them for time and for eternity. But the Gospel, which

was to all who knew it certainly adapted to accomplish these ends, must yet be brought obviously to the minds of men. They did not seek it unless it was addressed pointedly to their minds; they were very much disposed to overlook it, because, with all these high tendencies, it had, at the same time, an aspect which to our fallen nature was at first very repulsive. It humbled, and demanded the entire subjugation of the will; it insisted that a restraint should be put upon the passions; it led men into communion with God, which naturally they did not like; and therefore it must be patiently and powerfully addressed to them. The Churches of Christ had a commission to present that appeal to man; and unless they fulfilled their mission the masses of men remained unblest because uninstructed in the Gospel. Never was that work wanted more than in our own day; and the Churches of Christ in this country had that commission directly given them by our Lord. They were the salt of the country, and its life, Christ's apostles, God's witnesses; and if they neglected their commission, our country must suffer in consequence. Many Churches of the Establishment, with able and zealous pastors and willing and earnest people, were doing their part in the work; and so were the numerous Churches within the Wesleyan and Independent communities; but amongst these he conceived that the society whose claims were then advocated had the advantage. The Churches within the Establishment had numbers on their side and the prestige of long position; they had education, and talent, and piety among them, and might accomplish, and he believed, were accomplishing, a great work for God. The Wesleyan Churches, whose mission it was to preach to the masses of our countrymen, in addition to having the Gospel, which the evangelical Churches of the Establishment also possessed, had the advantage of being freed from the trammels of Government, and were not exposed to that prejudice and dislike which were often attached to efforts sustained and ruled by the State. The Independent Churches were, he thought, still happier in their efforts, because they possessed the Gospel to preach to their fellow countrymen, as the Establishment and the Wesleyans had; like the Wesleyans, also, they were free from the trammels of an Establishment, and, better than they, they had that Church order and discipline which was calculated to strengthen their hands and materially aid them in their work. The Baptists, coming last, had an advantage in addition to those which the Independents possessed, inasmuch, if he mistook not, they correctly appreciated and rightly administered Christ's ordinance of baptism, which, rescuing men from all the inconveniences and mischiefs which in some a superstitious and in others a latitudinarian interpretation of that ordinance had led to, did appeal, when once their attention could be gained, to the reason as well as to the conscience of mankind. At the same time, while there were these advantages there were also obstacles in the way of these Baptist Churches endeavouring to subjugate society to Christ. While they were endeavouring to communicate the Gospel to their countrymen, they were met with stern prejudices, with deep-rooted enmity, sometimes with passion, and not unfrequently with direct opposition and persecution. These disadvantages they might, and he believed would, meet and successfully triumph over, because, however great was the loss to poor men of the gifts which parochial charities afforded, and however trying the withdrawal even of that employment which was necessary to enable them to support their families, yet it was possible for men to conduct themselves with so much prudence and thrifty wisdom as to raise themselves above the necessity of parochial charities; and it was possible for men from whom employment might be withdrawn, under the blessed influence of true religion, to become such excellent neighbours, such good workmen, and persons so thoroughly and universally estimable, that self-interest might prompt men to give them a better employment than that which they had lost; and he believed it was found eventually that those who were faithful to conscience and faithful to their Lord, outlived those difficulties and completely chased them away. (Applause.) We required to feel deeply the necessities and dangers of mankind, to have an ardent charity for their souls, and a longing desire to save them. We required to live ourselves in communion with God and in the prospect of a near eternity, and then to communicate the same solemnity of mind to those with whom we associated. If this were done—if there was a largeheartedness among us, so that while we held with decision the opinions we believed to be true, and maintained our peculiarities, if peculiarities they were to be called, we yet never exaggerated their importance, and never contemptuously judged our fellow men, but gave them the liberty which we claimed for ourselves, and appreciated wisdom and virtue, and devotedness, whenever we saw them—if with this superiority of character, as well as superior clearness of creed, we proceeded to our Masters' work in the land, He would never fail to bless us. (Applause.) If possession of superior light on one pointed them to exaggerate the importance of it, so that the blessed Gospel faded in their view, and they lost that earnestness of soul which had prompted men whose theological creed was not so exact to work, and labour, and pray for the salvation of men, then their hands would be crippled, and their work would fail. God would not bless those who did not honour Him; but if they honoured Him he believed they had advantages which none others possessed to proclaim the Gospel of Christ to the country at large. It was joyful to think of the numbers of villages which had been visited by the active members of their various Churches, conveying the simple Gospel of Christ where perhaps it would never otherwise be proclaimed. Yet when this had been done it was obvious that there were many districts in our land which no efforts could reach except by means of an organised body such as the Baptist Home Missionary Society. Churches were never self-existent—they did not originate themselves—they must be planted by some evangelist or other, and all true evangelists were planted by Christ. But such men must be maintained. How could men go to villages and towns where the Gospel was not preached at all, or preached inadequately, unless their brethren sustained them, and this could not be efficiently done except by means of a systematic agency, without which those openings which the providence of God presented to us could not be adequately seized. If these men went on their work alone and unaided, they met with difficulties which they could not surmount; but when sustained by a society like the present, they were enabled to contend against and overcome them. The report stated that fifty Churches, now independent and self-supporting, had found their origin in the labours of this society; and ninety-one missionaries and others were



in whole or in part sustained by those exertions. What was our duty in regard to them? Surely, when they were opposed by the aristocracy, it might be, of the neighbourhood, by the Established clergy, and by all who possessed influence and power; when passion, prejudice, and enmity were combined against them, it was our duty to let them feel that they had our support in contending with these almost overwhelming difficulties—our aid ought surely to be effective. The evangelist, when carrying the Gospel to the towns and villages, ought to feel that his physical wants were supplied, and his domestic comforts cared for, that he might give his whole work to the evangelisation of the neighbourhoods in which he preached. There was another thing which the society ought to do even more systematically than it had ever done. The ministers of the various Churches should successively visit the small towns and villages where the work had been commenced, so as to encourage the labourers in their toil, that the people might see that their pastor or their evangelist did not stand alone, but that there were many others who thought and felt with him. Such a systematic visitation he thought the society might well afford. Still more needful, however, was it to bear in mind the wants of those intelligent, moral, but irreligious artisans who never entered into a place of worship—thoughtful reading men, willing to discuss, and able to reason. Let them be visited by such a brother as he who first addressed the meeting, and who, while he sketched the character of the work, so fully proved how well he was adapted for it. Let a number of Christian brethren be employed by the society for that express purpose, to address the workmen in public rooms and halls, to reason with them, to listen to their objections, and candidly weigh them, and answer them. Let them only go in charity, and faith, and patience, and without irritation argue with these men, and he believed that many of them would be won to the Gospel of Christ. (Applause.) He believed that a great impression might be made on the masses of men—those immortal myriads who were hastening on to eternity—for whose welfare no efforts should be spared. A friend of his in Paris, who was himself drawn from the working classes, and who retained a strong feeling of sympathy with them, had been brought to the feet of Christ, and in these troubled times he had been reasoning with so much success amongst the Socialists as to win a very marked sympathy and excite a deep interest in their minds. Indeed the priests so dreaded his influence on that class, for he was a thorough Protestant, as to induce the Prefect of Police to forbid his meetings altogether. Such a man as that could do incalculable good. Why not, then, draw from that very class those men whose abilities were of the highest order, and who, having all the sympathies which circumstances could give with the class amongst which they had been placed, might bring before them the Gospel of our Lord for their eternal happiness? But let it be ever remembered that no lower motives should govern us in this work. Our object should not be to promote sectarian interests, or merely to raise the lower classes to dignity and power, or any inferior object of that kind, which might be incidentally the result of our efforts; but it should be to save men's souls, to honour God, to manifest the power of His truth, and bring the whole world to do homage to the great revelation which He had made of himself, and to that blessed Redeemer on whom all our hopes depended. (Applause.) They were but a small body; but let them bless God that there were others with similar feelings and principles who were helping them in the work, and that all their labours combined would produce, notwithstanding the obstacles in their way, a progressive influence on society which would leave this country better than they found it. (Loud applause.)

The resolution was then put and unanimously passed.

Mr. SAUNDERS moved the third resolution:—

That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the treasurer, the other officers of the society, and the committee, for their services during the past year; and that J. B. Bousfield, Esq., be the Treasurer; that the Rev. S. J. Davis be the Secretary; and that the following gentlemen be the committee for the year ensuing. (The names of the committee were then read.)

Mr. BARKER seconded the resolution, which passed unanimously.

The benediction was then pronounced, and the proceedings terminated.

**LYNCH LAW IN CHELSEA.**—A few days ago a report was circulated that a woman, named Sarah Cox, living in Green-street, Marlborough-road, had put a child, a little girl eight years old, upon the fire, and burnt her to death. This statement was generally believed, as it was known in the neighbourhood that the child had, for a lengthened period, been ill-treated by her mother. An inquest was held on the body, at which the medical evidence was to the effect, that the child died from the effects of the fire; but, as its origin could not be ascertained, the jury returned an open verdict. This did not satisfy the neighbours, and they determined to take the law into their own hands. At the funeral, at St. Luke's church, upwards of a thousand persons assembled, and the woman was struck with stones and covered with mud. She escaped from her house during the night, which much enraged the mob. The wagon containing her goods was met in the streets, and the work of destruction commenced. Mahogany tables, drawers, and bedsteads, were broken into a thousand pieces; beds cut open, and feathers and flocks thrown into the road; china and looking-glasses smashed, and every article destroyed. The police interfered, but the crowd at this time (nearly twelve o'clock on Tuesday night) was upwards of five thousand persons, and their efforts were unavailing. The mob then again repaired to the house, thinking the woman was in the neighbourhood. They remained there nearly all night, and began again to assemble on Wednesday morning, and to increase during the day, vowing to murder the object of their indignation if she was to be found.

**DEATH OF A "CELEBRATED" CHARACTER.**—Mr. George Sealey Waggett, who obtained so much notoriety in connexion with the late St. Albans election Petition and subsequent Bribery Commission, died at his residence, George-street, St. Albans, yesterday week. The deceased was in his 65th year.

## THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

### THE MAYNOOTH GRANT.

The report in our Postscript of yesterday evening's proceedings in the House of Lords, was necessarily confined to the bare statement of Lord Derby's denial that he contemplated any alteration in the Act of 1845. The noble earl, however, drew out this reply to the length of a speech; and the remarks of other peers expanded into an interesting discussion. We, therefore, now append whatever of importance was said.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE based his interrogation on the speech of Sir Fitzroy Kelly, and other of the re-elected officials; coupled with the important circumstances, that on the one hand, Sir Fitzroy Kelly was the Solicitor-General of the very Government which proposed the Maynooth Endowment Act, and, on the other hand, several members of the present Government voted against the second reading of that act—Mr. Banks, Major Beresford, Mr. G. A. Hamilton, Mr. Henley, Mr. Christopher, and Mr. Disraeli (though the last professed to vote against it not on the merits, but from want of confidence in the men).

The Earl of DERBY started with a verbal correction. When questioned before, "his answer had not been that it was not the intention of Government to propose any alteration with regard to the grant to the College of Maynooth at present, but that her Majesty's Government had no present intention of altering the law with respect to that institution;" and, at the end of that answer, he had added this qualification—"that notwithstanding such was the case, he must observe, the attitude which the Roman Catholic Church had assumed, and the spirit of aggression which it had adopted, added greatly to the difficulties of those who desired to defend the continuance of the grant to Maynooth, which was made permanent by the Act of 1845." The only two grounds on which the vindication of the grant could rest, were the ground of general policy, and the ground of good faith given or implied by the Government of this country; and Lord Clanricarde had thrown completely overboard the second ground.

The ground of general policy was, from the first, and it still continued to be, founded on a desire to give to the Irish population within the Queen's dominions, a sound and liberal theological education, and on the hope that that liberality on the part of Parliament, continued from year to year, and confirmed by formal enactment in the year 1845, would produce that which it was natural to expect, an enlightened and well-educated priesthood, well affected to the Crown and respecting the authority of the Government, disposed to inculcate charity and forbearance and peace among all classes of society, together with devoted loyalty to the Sovereign and obedience to the law of the land. That was the policy which originally dictated and subsequently confirmed the grant. The noble Marquis said, that he could easily understand the conduct of those who in the year 1845 opposed the grant on principle, and who afterwards, when the law was passed—there the noble Marquis stopped, and would not say "and when the fruit which it produced was clearly seen"—the noble Marquis, he repeated, said that he could easily understand the conduct of those who, first opposing, afterwards supported the law, or at any rate did not press for its repeal, and that he did not see any inconsistency in their so doing. He (Lord Derby) was sorry to say that the converse of that proposition was equally true, and that there were very many who supported the original grant in the hope and expectation that it would produce other fruits than those which had been derived from it, and who were now not guilty of any inconsistency if they had changed their opinions as to the policy of that grant from sad experience of the fruits which it had borne.

In reference to the speech of the Solicitor-General, he had no time to read newspaper reports of speeches, and he protested on behalf of himself and the Government generally against being made responsible for any newspaper report of any speech; but from what he now heard, the Solicitor-General seemed to have said that he was of opinion that the policy which dictated the grant to Maynooth had not produced all the good effects which had been expected from it; on that particular point he (Lord Derby) thought the Solicitor-General participated in the feelings of a very large portion of her Majesty's loyal subjects. As to a committee of inquiry by her Majesty's Government, no such notice had been given. Such a notice had been given in the other House by an independent member, Mr. Spooner; and if that committee were appointed, and if the result of its inquiries should prove that the system of education adopted at Maynooth had failed to produce the fruits hoped from it, and if the point, which the noble Marquis had abandoned at once, could be established [hear, and cheers]—namely, that there was no obligation of good faith by which we were bound to pursue the policy which had produced such unfortunate results—in such a case, the Solicitor-General might have stated that he should be inclined to concur in any proposition of her Majesty's Government, not to putting an end to the College of Maynooth, but to the endowment of it. But it was not by declarations made by independent individuals, or by persons connected with the Administration on the hustings, that the policy of the Government was to be determined. If any change of policy were contemplated by the Government with reference to the subject in question, it was in that and the other House of Parliament the change must be announced. The Government had no present intention of altering the existing law; but he would add, that if circumstances should arise to induce the Government to take another course, ample notice would be given in both Houses of Parliament, and then the noble Marquis would have an opportunity of opposing the contemplated change,

or of taunting individuals with supposed inconsistency between their present principles and past conduct.

Earl GREY asked, was it consistent with fairness and open dealing, on the part of the Government, to stimulate agitation by refusing to express an opinion on the subject one way or the other? He entertained a strong opinion that it would be little short of a declaration of war against the great body of the people of Ireland to take away the grant from Maynooth, and at the same time to leave the revenues of the Established Church and the endowments of the various classes of Protestant Dissenters untouched.

The Earl of DERBY refused to say anything further, than that he was "greatly disappointed in the result of the measure of 1845;" and that if a motion were made to repeal that act, he would state then the course Government would be prepared to pursue on the question.

The Earl of HARROWBY in turn questioned Lord Grey, whether he adhered to the opinions he held of the result of the measure. Lord GREY answered, that he had not originally supported the endowment on the ground generally entertained, but more on the ground of conciliation than on the expectation of any important effect to flow directly from it.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE then volunteered a statement of the reason why he had supported the grant—"the statesman's reason," avowed by Sir Robert Peel, that every member of the community, not ignoring the Roman Catholic religion, has a deep lasting interest that the education of the priesthood should be of the best sort, and publicly known; and that it was a great good and an immense advantage, by a permanent endowment, to put an end for ever to the opposition, strife, disputes, irritation, and animosity which had been fomented yearly for the thirty years that the grant had been annual. He now adjured Lord Derby and the Government not hastily to adopt any course which would re-open the question, and renew and perpetuate all the evils attending the annual votes. He had supported the measure before, and he would support it again; believing still that the country at large would be gainers by the endowment of the institution.

The Bishop of CASHEL disputed the statement incidentally made by Earl Grey, that the property of the Roman Catholic clergy had been taken from them at the Reformation: the greater number of the bishops embraced the Reformation, and retained their sees. He added a striking though not intimately connected statement. It was found that Irishmen who had gone to America, where they were free from the persecution of their priests and neighbours, soon conformed to the Protestant Church. This statement was confirmed by the annuals of the Propaganda. The population of the United States was about 23,000,000. It was stated in the *Quarterly Review* that there were 3,000,000 of Irishmen in the United States, who were born in Ireland, and that there were 4,500,000 descended from Irishmen. The annuals of the Propaganda only claimed 1,663,000 Roman Catholics in the United States, out of the 7,500,000 Irishmen there. This result the Bishop of Cashel claimed as an effect of the labours of the Protestant clergy upon the converts while they were yet in Ireland.

On Friday, in the House of Commons, Sir J. DUCKWORTH asked Mr. Spooner why he had again postponed his motion till the 11th of May. Mr. SPOONER thanked his hon. friend for affording him an opportunity of explanation. The motion now stood first on the list for the 11th, and he had been induced to avail himself of that position in consequence of the many communications he had received, and to put an end to the uncertainty that must attend every motion that did not stand first on the list [hear, hear]. There was as much certainty as one could have upon any subject that it would be brought forward on that day. In reply to Mr. ANSTAY, Mr. Spooner further explained, that he had never intended to move for the repeal of the Maynooth grant previous to an inquiry.

Mr. ANSTAY has given notice of the following amendment on Mr. Spooner's motion:—

That this House will resolve itself into a committee, for the purpose of considering of a bill for repealing the Maynooth Endowment Act, and all other acts for charging the public revenue in aid of ecclesiastical or religious purposes.

And Mr. HUME, if Mr. Spooner's motion be carried, to move the following amendment:—

Also, to inquire into the grounds on which large sums are annually voted from the general taxes of the country towards the education and support of other religious sects in Ireland; the amount of these sums so voted; and to ascertain the number of persons belonging to each such sect respectively.

Also, to inquire into the amount applied in the year 1850 from the tithes and public property appropriated by Parliament to the support of the Established Church in Ireland, and how expended; and, further, to ascertain the number of persons belonging to that Church.

### TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE.

On Thursday evening Mr. MILNER GIBSON succeeded in bringing forward his motion on the paper and advertisement duties and newspaper stamp. The motion was in these words:—

To bring under the notice of the House the policy of deriving revenue from taxes on knowledge; and to move, in separate resolutions, that such financial arrangements ought to be made as will enable Parliament to dispense with the duty on paper; that the newspaper stamp ought to be abolished; and that the tax on advertisements ought to be repealed.

He did not raise this question from an "ignorant impatience of taxation"—nor as the representative of a distressed interest—but as an independent member, acknowledging the necessity on the part of the Government not to part incautiously with any portion of the national income, yet anxious to advance the general public advantage. As such, he had two sessions since the good fortune to be supported by four distinguished members of the present Govern-



ment. He intended to ask the assent of the House to each proposition separately; and, respecting the paper duty he did not even go so far as the committee of 1834, who recommended its unconditional abolition. In going over the arguments usually employed against this impost, he read a letter from Mr. Ingram, the proprietor of the *Illustrated News*, to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, accompanying a copy of the *News* containing Mr. Disraeli's portrait. Mr. Ingram wrote:—

I need scarcely explain to you that, when paper is made, it is wet; that, as the excise duty is levied upon the weight, the paper manufacturers naturally dry the paper that it may be as light as possible when he is favoured with the visits of the excise officer; and that, after it has been so dried, and paid the duty, it must be wetted again before it can be used in the printing-office. The double process of drying and wetting, besides being attended by a very considerable expense for labour, naturally damages the quality of the paper; and, moreover, involves an additional cost in subjecting it to pressure, that the article may recover the glossy and smooth surface it has lost. Now, I have found by experiment and trial that paper can be manufactured in a fit state for the printer, with a beautifully smooth surface, which would not be impaired by printing and drying; and that printing upon such paper could be carried to much higher perfection as an art, both for letter-press and engraving, than can be attained by paper dried and re-wetted according to the present practice. The dampness of such paper would be scarcely perceptible to the touch, but would require for such paper as the *Illustrated London News* is printed upon a weight of steam or water amounting to no less than 13 lb. per ream. If I were to use such paper in my business I should have to pay an excise tax upon water of no less than 1s. 7½d. in addition to a tax of the same rate per pound on the paper itself. Now I consume 26 tons of paper per week, or 1,040 tons and upwards per annum—a fact which I state that you may see at a glance what an enormous sum I should have to pay as a penalty for using the improved paper which I would manufacture by the aid of a little water. I am quite willing and prepared to inform all printers and paper-makers of my experiment, and its results, which could be immediately adopted with much benefit to all concerned, provided we could obtain a removal of the excise duty.

One advantage of this process would be, that books could be printed at the paper-mill, simply at the cost of ink and paper. The letter concluded:—

You must, sir, in your youth, have wandered among the beautiful streams of Buckinghamshire and listened to the busy sound of the water-wheel tearing to pieces an otherwise useless article to manufacture it into valuable paper; and it must have given you pleasure to reflect that this gave healthful, pleasant remunerative employment to great numbers of the rural population. Most of the Buckinghamshire mills have, I grieve to remind you, been swept away under the operation of the excise duty, and transferred to barren but populous coal districts, leaving the population of Buckinghamshire unemployed, and, to a great extent, pauperized. I have no hesitation in saying that, if this excise duty upon paper were abolished, these mills would be again prosperous, and employ large numbers of people. Nor is this the only evil result of the tax upon agricultural districts. One article, straw, which is produced by the farmer, is no sooner employed in paper making, for which it is well adapted, than it is taxed 300 per cent. I need not dwell at further length upon such a positive injury to agriculture as that is.

Advancing from the paper-maker to the publisher, Mr. Gibson mentioned that Mr. Cassell had to pay £100 per week on his cheap and useful publications—a sum which, if no longer paid in the form of paper-duty, competition would compel him to employ in improving the literary and mechanical quality of works that were already cheap enough. Mr. Charles Knight had furnished him, in a letter dated April the 19th, with another illustration of the same kind:—

If £250 be given for the authorship of a large octavo volume, it operates as a charge of 5s. per copy if 1,000 copies be printed, and the book must be high priced; but if 10,000 be printed, the authorship only enters into price at the rate of 6d. per copy, and the book may be low-priced. But the paper-duty upon such a volume amounts to sixpence per copy, whether 1,000 or 10,000 be printed; and, if 10,000 be printed, amounts to as much as the authorship. I have determined to bring out a new Cyclopædia—the "Imperial"—labeled upon the "Penny Cyclopædia." It will form twenty volumes. If I print 5,000 copies, the taxed paper would cost £12,000, of which the actual duty would amount to £2,250, and the direct and indirect additions to cost, consequent upon the duty, would, as I believe, double the tax. Looking at the operation of the cost of paper alone, I could reduce the price of the book five per cent. to the subscriber if the tax were removed; but, taking into consideration the fact that I could then print 1,000 copies at the price at which I could stereotype the twenty volumes—which process is chiefly employed to save the outlay of capital in taxed paper—I would reduce the price ten per cent. . . . Upon the wholesale price of a modern novel it [the duty] is one-and-a-quarter per cent. Upon Mr. Dickens's *Household Words* it is twelve per cent.; it is two-and-three-quarters per cent. upon the *Quarterly Review*; it is seventeen per cent. upon *Chambers's Papers for the People*. Look at the inequality as regards the two latter examples of periodical works, addressed to different parts of the community. 1,000 copies of one number of the *Review*, sold for 6s., pay a duty of £4 14s.; one thousand copies of one unbound volume of the *Papers*, sold for 8s., pay a duty of £3 6s. If there was an ad valorem duty of five per cent. upon the printed books, 1,000 copies of the *Review* would pay £15, and 1,000 copies of the *Papers* would pay £13s. 4d. It is estimated that the annual sale of all books and periodical works, not newspapers, amount, at the retail price, to £2,000,000. An ad valorem stamp of five per cent. would raise as much as the former duty on printed books, and would operate less injuriously.

He asked only that the House declare this impost should not be permanent. But the advertisement duty rendered only £160,000 a year—was that a sum to be frightened at? [loud cries of hear, hear.]

A tax on advertisements! A tax providing that no man may say what he wishes, or tell what he wants in the way of business transactions, without being fined 1s. 6d. every time he speaks through the only channel by means of which he can make himself generally heard [hear, hear]. It is impossible to conceive, if I may be allowed to use so unparliamentary an expression, a more stupid tax than this advertisement duty. Why, if I wanted to find out a mode of lessening the public revenue, I should certainly invent one restricting the communication between commercial men, and in lessening communications lessen transactions, lessen trade, lessen consumption—in short, lessen the sources from which revenue arises [hear, hear]. Looking to the interest of the revenue, I venture to say that if you repeal this £160,000 a year, you will never know it in next year's income [hear, hear]. Then, if this be true, can anything be more cruel than to say that the poor servant girl who wants a place, if she makes her want known, must be fined eightpence? [hear, hear.] Take again the cases of shipping, of mercantile transactions of every kind, can anything be more obvious than that to impede the knowledge of what is going on in the surest possible way of restricting mercantile transactions? There is

nothing a man has to sell which some other man does not want, if they could only be brought together. Do not add, then, to the unavoidable difficulties of trade, which are themselves large enough; do not stand in the way of the people making their mutual wants known to each other [hear]. Look at the United States, with their ten millions of advertisements every year. How many have you in England with a similar, and, if possible, a more commercial population? Only two millions; and you are thus defrauded of eight millions of advertisements by the duty [hear, hear].

The tax was very unequal in its operation. Advertisements on walls, omnibuses, and perambulating vans were not charged; and whilst the *Daily News* was prevented announcing ships about to sail, *Bell's Life* was permitted to publish a list of walking matches and dog fights to "come off." The newspaper stamp had its origin, with the other two, in the reign of Queen Anne, in reply to a royal message on the abuse of the liberty of the press. It was now operating to the destruction of the daily press. The *Times* and *Morning Advertiser* were eating up all the rest. The sale of the *Daily News* when published at 3d.—three or four times what it is now—proved how much larger would be the circulation of cheap than of dear papers. Mr. Gibson then instanced a number of unstamped publications habitually violating the law; and concluded by moving his first proposition.

Mr. EWART seconded the resolution in a speech showing the bearing of those taxes on education. Government assistance was in vain without freedom in knowledge.

The resolution respecting the paper duty having been put, Mr. DISRAELI rose and said—

Sir, in any observations that I may make on this motion, I can assure the right hon. gentleman that neither I nor any of my colleagues are at all influenced by those sinister feelings which he has ascribed to some public men. I will say, frankly, for myself and my colleagues, that we have no fear, no apprehension, respecting the influence of the press [cheers]. In a country like this, in a country long used to the practice of public liberty—in a country eminently religious, I cannot admit for a moment that the inferences drawn from circumstances in other lands, where—I will not say the enjoyment—but the experience of an unrestricted press has resulted in effects which all deplore—I cannot for a moment admit that such inferences can be applied as a warning to us [loud cheers]. I must consider this case in a way much less interesting, much less philosophic, much less adapted to charm the House than that which has been pursued by the right hon. gentleman. It is, in fact, only from the financial point of view that I can afford at present to view this question. The right hon. gentleman first calls upon us to express an opinion that the duty on paper ought immediately to be abolished, to express such an opinion as would affect the course of those who are responsible for the finance of the country. I do not wish for an instant to contest the accuracy of the view the right hon. gentleman has taken with respect to the effect of the excise on paper. But I am bound to say that I am not aware that the evil effects of an excise duty is limited to that one article alone, or that it would not be possible for me to adduce instances in which it is far more pernicious—on soap, for example [hear, hear]. We must, however, consider whether, in this country, these taxes are not necessary evils. I should be extremely glad, in this instance, or in any other instance, to relieve industry or to advance the education of the people. But I have a preliminary duty—I have to consider whether, with regard to the maintenance of the revenue of this country, I can consent to this proposition, or to any similar proposition; and I cannot say that I would feel justified in assenting to this particular proposition of the right hon. gentleman. It is scarcely, indeed, fair to me to press me at this moment on this point. I hope to-morrow week to be able to place before the House what I believe to be the real state of the finances of the country [loud cries of "hear"]. When the right hon. gentleman and his friends are in possession of the facts which I shall place before them, it will be perfectly open to the right hon. gentleman to advance his views—his counter-propositions, if he chooses to make them. At present I can only say that I do not feel justified in assenting to a vote which would be equivalent to a declaration on the part of the House that the tax on paper should be repealed [hear, hear]. With regard to the duties on advertisements, and the stamps upon newspapers, I have no hesitation in saying that I think they are subjects which deserve the very grave consideration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. But again I must consider them primarily with reference to the revenue of the country. The united amount of these two items is not contemptible. Taking the three together, the amount is important. I think that the question of the effect of that duty on advertisements is one which ought to be gravely considered [cheers]. I do not wish at the present moment to say more than that it is one which her Majesty's Government have considered [cheers]. I distinguish both of these items, that is, the 2nd and 3rd—I distinguish them very much from the 1st motion. The duty on paper is so large an amount that every one must hesitate before they consent to the loss of the revenue. Every one knows that for a considerable period there has been a determination on the part of the House of Commons not to raise the revenue of the country by the imposition of new indirect taxes. We have systematically made war on custom duties; and now there is a very great objection to excise duties. You are, therefore, attacking both sources of your indirect taxation, and we have a committee sitting up stairs which is absolutely making war upon the principal source of our direct taxation [hear, hear]. Is it not wise, then, to pause before you diminish your revenue from indirect taxation until the House and the country have arrived at the proper principles upon which direct taxation is to be established? [hear, hear.] The right hon. gentleman has made a personal reference to me. He has spoken of my having supported a motion like the present, two years ago. The House will perhaps permit me to explain the circumstances. The House had been informed, from the Throne, that a great productive interest in this country was suffering—an interest which I, among others, was sent particularly to represent; and we thought that there might be a certain remission of taxation which would have relieved the

sufferings of that interest. But the Minister of that day, in possession of a surplus, said that he would not apply any portion of that surplus either to the relief of that interest, or, on the other hand, to the diminution of the public debt; but that instead he would apply that surplus to means of which we did not approve. And, therefore, all I meant in the vote I gave for the motion of the right hon. gentleman, and in the expressions I used, was this, that I preferred the policy of the right hon. gentleman to the policy recommended by the Government. I should have infinitely preferred to have relieved the industry of this country by a remission of the duty on paper and by a repeal of the duties on advertisements and of the newspaper stamps to the measures which were urged by the Government [hear, hear]. I cannot conceive that a position more fair could have been taken; and it is one from the recollection of which I experience no regret [hear, hear]. It is with these views—limiting my consideration of this motion in the present instance merely and strictly to its financial bearing—offering no opinions on those wider questions to which the right hon. gentleman called the attention of the House—but desiring to place before the House to-morrow week, without any embarrassment which I might experience, from a vote like the present, a clear and undisguised statement of our financial position—that I feel it my duty to oppose the motion of the right hon. gentleman [cheers].

Mr. WAKLEY must say that the manner in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had treated the motion had afforded him infinite satisfaction. The right hon. gentleman had made the right hon. member for Manchester a kind and reasonable proposal. Under such circumstances, he (Mr. Wakley) did not think that this debate could be prolonged with advantage to any one [loud cries of "Hear, hear"]. He trusted that his right hon. friend would at once agree to the proposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and that the House would agree to the adjournment of the debate until that day fortnight [hear].

Mr. CORBEN: Then I will second the motion. But I do not see that there is any reason why we still should not enforce the points of this question upon the attention of the House. I have been sitting up stairs upon a select committee of this House to inquire into the state of education; and I have felt very strongly that there is an almost insuperable difficulty in our way, as respects the education of the people, in these taxes on knowledge:—

Now for this House to pretend to an anxiety to educate the people, while it retains such taxes as these on the means of obtaining knowledge, is just to place us all before the civilized world in the position of arrant hypocrites [hear, hear]. On the question of the newspaper stamps, I cannot agree with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the consideration is whether we are to give up a revenue. I cannot satisfy myself that the transfer of the stamp to postage would affect the revenue very greatly. I can't see, if you compelled every newspaper to pay 1d. each for postage before it could be carried through the Post-office, that you would get very much less than £350,000; and it is certain that in that way you would get a very considerable set-off against the loss. The penny stamp is a stamp impeding the communication of modern history; for the facts, the news, of the newspapers, are the facts which interest and affect and govern us all, and that stamp is the greatest obstacle to intelligence in this country [hear]. That stamp shuts out the newspaper altogether from large masses of the people. Take the rural population. Hon. gentlemen will admit that it would be of the greatest advantage if you could get the people of the country places to interest themselves in the questions of labour and employment, and to be eager for information on the question of emigration, on the prices of land in foreign countries and in the colonies. As it is, your agricultural mind, as regards all these matters, is as much a blank as it was in the days of our Saxon forefathers. I am informed that the committee which was formed for the relief of the relatives of the sailors and others drowned or burned in the "Amazon," found the most perplexing difficulty in getting at the friends of those unhappy men: and they actually had to look out for these people, many of whom had never heard of the loss of the steamer [hear, hear]. Now why? Because these people never read a newspaper. I do hope that the right honourable gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Government are prepared to deal boldly and justly with this question; and I am quite sure that if they will consent to give up these taxes, they will secure to themselves a greater popularity than they would get by any thing else it is in their power to do [hear, hear]. I expect to find to-morrow week that the Government will deal in a liberal spirit with the question; and, speaking for myself, I may say that I will receive a measure on the subject from their hands with as much cordiality as I would accept it from the hands of any other party.

Mr. GIBSON, who had been absent from the House during part of Mr. Disraeli's speech, expressed his concurrence in the motion for adjournment. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER rose again, however, and begged hon. gentlemen not to practise upon themselves any deception:—

I should not wish the right hon. gentleman, or any of his friends, to think that the question is under the consideration of the Government at all with reference to his motion, or more specifically than it is the duty of the Government to consider the taxation of the country in all its branches: in that way the consideration of those taxes is not omitted. No statement has been made by me to lead him to suppose that it is under more particular consideration. The proposition for adjournment did not come from this side. I proposed no terms. I merely stated that on to-morrow week I shall make the financial statement.

Mr. HUMS hoped the Government would well consider the question; and he informed Mr. Disraeli of a fact which, perhaps, he was not aware of, that a deputation, consisting of about fifty or sixty individuals connected with the paper trade, having waited on Lord John Russell when he was at the head of the Government, Lord John distinctly stated to them, that he rested his objections to their proposition entirely on financial grounds, and as



such only he would view it. For himself, Mr. Hume suggested that the newspaper-stamp be removed; and let newspapers be put in the same category as letters and parcels passing through the Post-office—for they did not want to deprive the Government of a penny of postage. It appeared that while 91,000,000 copies of newspapers were altogether circulated in this country in the year, the number circulated in the United States amounted to 422,700,000.

Mr. MOWATT regretted that Mr. Gibson had assented to the adjournment: a division then would strengthen his position when the financial statement was made.

The debate was then adjourned to Wednesday the 12th of May.

#### THE MILITIA BILL.

The order for the second reading of this bill stood for Friday. On the order being read, Sir DE LAZY EVANS moved the first of several amendments on the paper—that the bill be read a second time that day three months. If they were to have any bill at all, he preferred that of the late Government; but he thought the most practicable, most effective, and most economical plan would be to concentrate at home the troops which were now worse than uselessly spread over our colonies. Upon a careful consideration of the whole subject, he had come to this estimate, that we had 1,000 men too many at Corfu, where a total of 2,000 should suffice; at St. Helena, 400 too many; in Australia, 1,500 too many; in our North American colonies, 6,000 too many; in the West Indies, 4,000 too many; in Ceylon, 500 too many; or, upon the whole, including 1,800 from the Cape, a force of 15,000 men who are now uselessly engaged in the colonies, and involving a much larger expenditure in their cost than would be necessary at home. He had no doubt that by the removal of these troops, a saving of from £200,000 to £300,000 per annum might be effected.

Mr. RICH seconded the amendment, in a speech addressed to a refutation of the assertion made by Mr. Walpole at a former stage of the discussion—that in the event of an enemy's landing we could not bring more than 25,000 men to bear against him. Premising that the Yeomanry force is good in principle, whatever derision may have been incurred by the Yeomanry itself, and that its principle might be advantageously extended so as to be made available for the defence of towns as well as of the rural districts, he went on to suggest in detail the existing means of extemporizing a great defensive force. We have a constabulary force of 14,000 men in Ireland, and 15,000 policemen in this country who might be armed and trained to the use of arms—10,000 men in the Dock-yard battalions, and 13,000 of the old pensioners, who, though useless for field operations, might be stationed in defence of towns and forts. From these sources we have a force of 50,000 men; three-fourths young, able, and active. In addition, he would have an auxiliary force, either according to the present Yeomanry system, or under the Volunteer system lately proposed; and he thought he might calculate altogether upon an armed force of 200,000 men. The expense of the force of pensioners, according to estimates he had made, would not exceed £50,000 a-year, and the cost of enrolling and training the constabulary and rural police would be about £30,000. The expense of the Volunteers or organized local corps would of course depend upon their numbers.

Sir J. WALSH expressed his surprise that Mr. Rich, a member of the late Government, should attack the very principle of a militia. The specific measure in question, he contended, though it might be susceptible of improvement, was far preferable to Lord John Russell's. This was a temperate and moderate demand upon the people, and he believed it would be readily responded to.

Mr. FREDERICK PERL, as one of the late Ministry, admitted the propriety of taking measures to complete the defences of the country; but he objected to the present plan, that it would be costly out of all proportion to the quality of the service obtained; that the devices for obtaining the men would fail so far as they were voluntary, and would be intolerably oppressive as soon as the ballot was resorted to; and after all the force was of a most objectionable nature. He had heard much of the constitutional character of the Militia force, but he did not believe that any trace of its constitutional character was to be found in the bill before the House. The Crown had the power of issuing commissions of array; it had the power of making use of the Militia for the purpose of quelling riots and suppressing insurrections; but, for the first time, they were now depriving the Crown of making use of this force for those purposes, and were saying that a militia force could only be embodied in case of actual invasion, or of imminent danger of invasion. He subscribed to the wise remark of Lord Hardwicke, made at the end of the reign of George the Second, against the Militia Bill then brought forward:—"I never was more convinced of any proposition in my life than of this, that a nation of merchants, of manufacturers, of artizans, and countrymen, defended by an army, is vastly preferable to a nation of citizen-soldiers."

Mr. NEWDEGATE retorted on Mr. Peel that Lord John Russell's bill was open to the principal objections he had urged against this; and corrected the hon. gentleman's denial of having supported that measure, by reading his name from the division list. Mr. Newdegate went on to quote at some length the opinions of the Duke of Wellington on the national defencelessness.

Sir ROBERT PEEL spoke on the same side as his brother, but in a markedly different style. In the course of a long and discursive speech, he gave his opinion, that the means of foreign invasion could not

be prepared in any foreign country without detection by our diplomatic agents. In one of his digressions, he avowed great political sympathy, as well as personal regard, for Lord Palmerston; in another, of considerable length and elaboration, the successive phrases of which evoked "great cheering" and "great counter-cheering" alternately from the Ministerial and opposition benches, he declared himself "a Liberal Conservative Free-trader," "prepared to give his support to Lord Derby," and strongly impressed with the hope and belief, that Lord Derby will "mould his political character according to the exigencies of the times, and the temperate expression of public opinion." Returning to the question, he said, away with the ignominious panic of foreign invasion! He had seen himself in the space of four weeks an army of 100,000 men drawn from their homes at the call of their country to engage in an unfortunate struggle, happily speedily terminated, and he had seen those men return to their homes and endeavour to forget in their domestic concerns the conflict on which they had been so recently engaged. The conclusion he had drawn was, that in these militiamen there was always dormant an invisible but powerful army, capable, successfully, of resisting encroachments upon national independence. The pages of Macaulay showed how the militiamen of Somersetshire rallied under the banners of the Duke of Monmouth, and how, at the battle of Sedgemoor, they drove the Royal army into disorder, ultimately losing the victory only through the want of ammunition and the cruel desertion of their chief. In Lord Mahon's history they would find also how the militiamen of Massachusetts gained the battle of Bunker's-hill, which subsequently resulted in the evacuation of Boston; and Washington himself gained his first great reputation in the Canadian war, and some of his most brilliant successes afterwards, at the head of a force of militia. Notwithstanding he preferred, if necessary, to increase our regular forces. He was far from depreciating the value of militiamen, but he valued them only in a country where there was no standing army. One capital drawback to the system was, that the productive industry of the country was directly affected by the withdrawal, for however short a time, of so large a number of men as the Government proposed to take from the ordinary occupations of life. For these reasons, seeing that England was in the happy enjoyment of the blessings of profound peace, he begged to record his humble objection to this bill. These men would be not less capable of defending their country without these summer drills and yearly cantonments; they would not be less animated with patriotism and zeal without this discipline. And if a foreign force were to attempt to pollute these sacred shores—if an attempt were made with an invading force to ravage with fire and pillage our country, our rallying cry would be echoed through every nook and corner of this island—one spirit would animate every British heart, and countless thousands upon the southern coast of England would welcome with their enthusiastic homage a nation of warriors brought together in defence of that most sacred cause—their national independence (cheers, and "divide, divide").

Mr. T. L. HODGES briefly supported the amendment—Col. CHATTERTON and Sir JOHN PAKINGTON defended the measure.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said, it was just because he felt that the country requires further defences—because he felt that its defences ought to be better organized than they now are—that he could not consent to the second reading of this bill; for he believed that it would prove at the end of a year or two an utter delusion as a measure of defence.

He would state what he conceived our real danger to be. He did not apprehend a sudden invasion; but we had near us a powerful neighbour, with whom we had many times gone to war, for various reasons which he recapitulated. He could not think the world so changed that we might not be driven once more to war. Should this take place, we could not calculate on the time we had on former occasions been allowed for preparation—the improvements in the arts of war would prevent that. It was therefore not enough merely to recur to what we had done on former occasions. It was true that 150,000 men could not be suddenly landed, but several smaller bodies might, and 24,000 infantry and 17,000 cavalry were not an adequate force with which to repel them. He asked the Government why, if their measure were of the same character as his own had been, they had opposed his; and why, if its principle were different, they complained of opposition from his side of the House? Defending the late bill, both as to principle and detail, he adverted to the opposition he had given to Lord Palmerston's proposition, and proceeded to strictures on the present measure. "What I say is, either form a force that you can depend upon from their high spirit and great love of country, or on whose enthusiasm and moral energy you can rely; or else form soldiers by dint of discipline, not caring from what source you get them. But in the present case you have neither the one advantage nor the other." One part of the bill was inefficient, the other oppressive. The provisions for the ballot he described by the latter epithet. They were such as ought not to be used except in the greatest emergency, and would be resisted by the country. For these reasons, he considered that the bill ought to be opposed, and the rather that its principal provisions were founded on the old militia system, which his Government had, on consideration, deliberately rejected. But it was not for the Government to say that, if this bill were refused, the House did not care for the defences of the country. It was their duty to devise another plan, or to resign; though this latter course he knew Lord Derby did not mean to take, for the Ministers were like the pheasants, and were not to be brought down before the 1st of October [laughter and cheers]. For himself, he should not advise a large increase to the standing army, but thought much might be done by a proper organization of the pensioners, and by an embodied militia 10,000 or 12,000 strong, properly disciplined; and though he was not for weakening our mili-

tary colonial force, we might withdraw 6,000 or 7,000 soldiers from colonies not military. By all these means, duly worked out, we should have, with our present army, an effective force of 100,000 men. He also recommended a better arrangement of our military depôts. Being very anxious for the defence of the country, he much regretted that Government had brought in such a bill. He had intended to assent to the second reading, in order to amend it in committee; but, on consideration, this had appeared impracticable, and he should therefore support the amendment.

Lord PALMERSTON said as he rose, he had hoped such a measure as this, one essential for the best interest of the country, and one the principle of which was admitted by all parties, would have been discussed solely with a view to the defence and security of the realm, and that no party feeling would have mixed itself up with the proceedings of the present night. He had witnessed the course of Lord John Russell and the other opponents of the measure with surprise and pain. Lord John had taken that course with practised Parliamentary skill, but two members of his Government had opposed the measure with arguments which would equally have held good against the former bill, which they would doubtless have supported. For the first time they had heard from Lord John that a militia was not the proper force for the defence of the country, and had also heard a series of new proposals for that purpose. Entering into the invasion question, Lord Palmerston said that the improvements of science entirely prevented our arguing upon any old data, and a night might bring over an army from Cherbourg, and various points might be assailed at once.

But it is said we should know beforehand if any preparations were made. I say you might not know; because, by the internal arrangements of railways, the distribution of troops is such that 50,000 or 60,000 men might be collected at Cherbourg before you knew anything of the matter; and those who have seen what those immense works are, must be perfectly aware that any number of men could walk from the quay into their vessels as easily as they could walk into their barrack-yard. A night would bring them over; and all our naval preparations, be they what they might, could not be relied on to prevent the arrival of such an expedition, as no batteries or gun-boats we might have on our shores could be relied on to prevent the landing of the expedition when it had arrived. The history of all times and of all nations, and the history of our own nation in especial, proved that a large force, when it is determined to land, will land against all opposition whatever. Besides, can you reckon that the invading force shall be one, and directed against one point only? There are many points against which an expedition may concurrently sail: one portion of the force might be in Ireland; another on a distant part of our own island; while a third might land on the coast over against the Metropolis. Our limited garrisons would be in such a case divided and distracted. If we heard of an expedition landing in Ireland, every body would say, "Send all the forces to Ireland!" and then an expedition landing on the Southern coast would not find a force adequate to resist it. I therefore say that the present amount of the standing army, adding the Pensioners, is not sufficient to meet an emergency of that kind. As to the Marines, on whom some gentlemen count, they would be required to go on board ship, and cannot therefore be reckoned on as part of the home garrison.

He was opposed to any large addition to our standing army: we might have 80,000 militia for what 8,000 troops would cost. He was of opinion, therefore, that this was a good measure: the difference between it and the measure the late Government made a vital question was, that in the latter compulsory service was the rule and voluntary service the exception, while in the new bill the reverse was the case. Humourously depicting the "discriminating ballot" of the former, which was to bring in none but good and virtuous men, he declared he had a better opinion of the people of England than those who had expressed such fears as to the characters the new ballot would bring in. He might be deceived by the simplicity of his nature [shouts of laughter], but he believed that a very excellent force would be summoned by this measure.

On the motion of Mr. MOWATT, the debate was then adjourned till Monday.

The adjourned debate was resumed on Monday by Mr. MOWATT, who contended that our mercantile marine was sufficient to provide against any possible danger from the united navy of the world; and there was no necessity for such a measure as this.

Lord SEYMOUR, amid the repeated cheers of the Ministerial members, supported the second reading, but intimated that in committee he would move to make the service entirely voluntary.

General REID, as a military man, viewed the measure with very little satisfaction, and only voted for it because it was brought forward on the recommendation of the Duke of Wellington. He suggested that instead of a militia the recruiting for the army should be taken in advance for 1853 and 1854, which would give an immediate addition of 15,000 men to the army, to be reduced to 7,500 from the end of the next year to the end of 1854, which would enable us to place all our regiments in an effective state, at an expense of about £460,000.

Mr. ELLICE foresaw a competition between the two forces for recruits. The proposal of Major-General Reid was, in his opinion, infinitely preferable. A greater economy might also be introduced into the military arrangements of our colonies; there might be an improved organization of our regular army; and the tenders of volunteer services might be accepted. Though reluctant to vote against such a measure, he had made up his mind to vote against the second reading.

Colonel LINDSAY showed, from figured details, that the regular infantry available for the field, in Great Britain and the Channel Islands, did not exceed 25,000 men; and he endeavoured to demon-







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## The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1852.

### SUMMARY.

A GOVERNMENT holding office in opposition to the known wishes of a great majority of the people and of Parliament, unconstitutional as may be its position, and dangerous the precedent which it establishes, is not without some compensatory advantages. It exists upon sufferance; and feeling how necessary it is, with a view to gain time, to refrain from acts which would needlessly irritate opponents, it becomes, on all minor matters, courteous and compliant. Mr. Disraeli, probably, is not by nature and temperament less impatient than Lord John Russell. But the exigency of his position tames his tone, and, on many questions mooted since his accession to office, he has delivered himself in a much more conciliatory spirit than we were accustomed to look for in the Whig Premier. We refer to these instances, not with any view of indicating a preference of Mr. Disraeli to Lord John Russell—we have no doubt, that if the former gentleman had at his back as great a working majority as usually supported the noble lord, he would treat with little ceremony many matters which he now approaches cautiously and blandly. But we are willing to appreciate such good as may be found to accompany a serious evil, and to qualify our deep distrust of the Derby Administration, by our gratification at the smaller benefits which its accession to office has brought with it.

Take, for example, the tone and manner of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his speech on Mr. Milner Gibson's motion for the removal of what are ordinarily termed the "taxes on knowledge." It would, indeed, have been a hard task to set aside the lucid chain of argumentation constructed by the hon. member for Manchester, and impossible, perhaps, to obliterate those impressions which he had produced upon the House by his vivid illustrations of the evils consequent upon this part of our financial policy. But Mr. Disraeli, compelled, as he felt himself to be, to oppose the motion, might have imitated Sir Charles Wood, and opposed it drily. He did not take this course. On the contrary, he evinced some sympathy with the motion which nevertheless he was bound to resist—he gave fair and honest reasons for withholding his consent, at least for the present—and he intimated pretty broadly that the tax on advertisements and the stamp duty on newspapers were under the consideration of the Government, and need not be dealt with as absolutely necessary for the purposes of revenue. But he could promise nothing until he made his financial statement for the year, which he purposed doing on Friday evening next. On the ground of this favourable notice of the motion by Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Wakley moved, and Mr. Cobden seconded, the adjournment of the debate to Wednesday, the 19th of May. We are inclined to hope that the advertisement duty, at least, will be finally given up.

Again, a similar spirit of compliance was evinced in regard to Mr. Horsman's motion on the presentation of Mr. Bennett to the vicarage of Frome. In this case, the infraction of canon law by the Bishop of Bath and Wells was clearly made out, and there was a strong probability that the motion, if directly opposed by Government, would, nevertheless, be carried. It was suggested by Lord John Russell, that Ministers should make a friendly inquiry into all the circumstances connected with this transaction—a suggestion which the Chancellor of the Exchequer willingly adopted, promising, at the same time, that the inquiry should be *bona fide*, as well as friendly. But in addition to this, the right hon. gentleman, avoid-

ing the example set him by his predecessors, refrained from snubbing Mr. Horsman, admitted that the subject was one of incalculable importance, and properly brought under the notice of Parliament, and conceded that if law was unable to deal with the case, law should be framed strong enough to grapple with it. We believe a question will be put to the Chancellor of the Exchequer this night (Tuesday) as to the result of the inquiries he promised to set on foot, and his answer will probably appear in our Postscript. We have dealt with the whole matter in our first Ecclesiastical article, to which we must refer our readers for the views we take on this somewhat extraordinary illustration of State-church policy.

Here our satisfaction with the course pursued by the Government terminates. The evasive and shuffling manner in which Lord Derby, in answer to the inquiries of the Marquis of Clanricarde, concealed his real intentions in regard to the Maynooth Endowment Act, which, it is to be borne in mind, he moved in the House of Lords, reflects the utmost discredit upon his Government, and completely extinguishes his reputation for open and straightforward honesty. He is disappointed, he says, with the fruits of that act, and would be willing to support a motion for inquiry. He has no present intention of altering the existing law, but if circumstances were to arise which should induce the Government to take another course, ample notice will be given in both Houses of Parliament. Earl Grey on the occasion spoke of the property of the Established Church as having been wrested from the Roman Catholic Church by the arbitrary power of law. To this the Bishop of Cashel gravely demurred, alleging that, whatever was true of the Church in Ireland, was equally true of the Church in England. The fact was, he said, that the majority of the clergy in both countries went over to the Reform doctrine—"with this distinction, however," added Earl Grey, "that in Ireland they went alone, in England they took their flocks with them." There is, perhaps, more of smartness than of truth in this reply, and, as it seems to us, both the objection and the answer to it involve a misconception. The property, in both cases, was set apart by the State, not as belonging to a particular order or incorporation of men, but with a view to promote the teaching of a particular class of religious doctrine. The State, in laying down the conditions on which the property should be enjoyed, asserted the right of supreme proprietorship, and, with regard to the great bulk of it—namely, tithes—it may be asserted that the nature of the property proves that it could only have become such by *virtue of law*. From earliest times till now, it has been treated as under the exclusive control of Parliament, and the Legislature has now precisely the same rights to appropriate it to secular purposes, as it formerly had to authorize its application to religious purposes.

The great debate of the week has been on Mr. Secretary Walpole's Militia Bill, on which topic we have spoken more at large elsewhere. The debate itself was certainly in favour of some increase to our "national defences." But nobody could be found to contend very zealously for the ministerial measure. Other and less burdensome proposals for securing our national safety were made in abundance, but the second reading of the Militia Bill was carried by 150 majority. Lord John Russell and two or three of his colleagues opposed the bill on the ground of its intrinsic worthlessness, and, with a modesty all his own, the noble lord entered into a minute comparison between it and the bill proposed by himself. Lord Palmerston seized the occasion for reading his former chief a severe lecture on the indulgence of a factious spirit. Mr. Roebuck, who spoke in his usual tone of oracular self-complacency, and contempt for other men, magnified the danger, asserted that the French army best represented the French people, and concluded by stating his intention of opposing the bill. The *Times* represents the debate as a good illustration of the serious patriotism of the British House of Commons, and their disposition, even at a critical moment like the present, to look to the security of the country, before complying with the necessities of political partisanship. For our own part, we can give it credit for no such disinterested motive. Both parties are ready to unite, and always have been, in widening the field of patronage and pay. Five hundred petitions have been presented to the House against the Militia Bill since Easter, but, in such matters, the remonstrances of the people who will be called upon to meet the expense are usually treated with the profoundest indifference.

The only other matter of Parliamentary intelligence requiring comment is the introduction of the St. Albans Disfranchisement Bill into the House of Lords. Their lordships are squeamish when it is proposed to visit electoral corruption with pains and penalties. The evidence taken before the Commission, upon whose report the bill is founded, did not satisfy the nice sense of justice which holds its place in patrician breasts. They, therefore, resolved to admit counsel to plead

at the bar of the House against the proposed measure. The indulgence does not seem to have been properly valued by those in whose favour it was granted, and the offer of their lordships has been respectfully declined. Within a few days, therefore, St. Albans, as a Parliamentary borough, will become extinct.

Domestic matters, beyond the precincts of St. Stephen's Chapel, present little in the way of novelty or interest. Nothing very fresh or remarkable has occurred during the week in the electioneering line—nothing, at least, which invites observation. The chief subject which agitates the metropolitan public at the present moment, is the preservation of the Crystal Palace. A sub-committee, appointed by a more general one, of which Sir Joseph Paxton is the chairman, has made a proposal to vest the building by act of Parliament in trustees, to lease it under certain conditions to be specified in the act—to allot a portion of the edifice to a Winter Garden, embellished with fountains, statuary, geological specimens, and other interesting objects—to appropriate another portion to the reception of new inventions, and of a "trade collection" in illustration of the commerce of the country—and lastly, to have in it a Gallery of Design for the promotion of taste among manufacturers and the public, to which may be added lecture-rooms and museums. The expense required is proposed to be met on the self-supporting principle, which it is said some of the first capitalists in the country are prepared to guarantee. The report of the great meeting held yesterday in Exeter Hall will be found in our Postscript, and we sincerely hope that Mr. Heywood's motion fixed for Thursday evening will result in a resolution of the House of Commons to preserve the Crystal Palace intact.

The news from France is of a tenor not very palatable, it may be presumed, to the Prince President. In the first place, it seems that the Northern courts of Europe, Russia and Prussia, will not admit Louis Napoleon into the list of hereditary monarchs. If France should demand it, they might consent to his becoming Emperor for life, but they would recognise no right in his heirs and successors. In other words, they will only tolerate him as a warming-pan for the Bourbon family. Nor is this the only check he has been destined to receive. The civil tribunal of the Seine has decided that the court is competent to take cognizance of the confiscated property of the Orleans family, fixes a day for discussing it on its merits, and condemns the Prefect of the Seine to the costs of the incident. Will Louis Napoleon dare to override the judgment of a tribunal which declares itself exclusively competent to decide on questions of property, of validity of contracts and of prescription, as well with regard to the State as to private individuals?

Notwithstanding the accord of Austria and Prussia in politics, their rivalry in commercial matters has never ceased. Having triumphed over her rival in diplomacy, Austria has bent her efforts to overthrow the supremacy of Prussia in the field of commerce. But here the attempt has not been so easy of accomplishment. All the resources of Prince Schwarzenberg were brought to bear upon this object with but little result. Prussia remained at the head of the compact and well-organized Zollverein—the Southern members of which, though favourable to Austria, are tied to it by self-interest. The time for the periodical meeting of that body has again come round, and the questions to be decided affect not only its future arrangements, but its very existence. The Zollverein is now sitting in Berlin. A Custom's Congress has just terminated its sittings at Vienna, and Austrian diplomacy has succeeded in gaining over to its side Bavaria and many of the Southern German States, and in inducing them to demand the dissolution of the Zollverein. The issue of these renewed struggles between Austria and Prussia will be watched with interest—the former being in general the representative of monopoly—the latter in favour of a liberalized tariff. Should the result be the secession of the Southern States to the Austrian League, Prussia will probably form a fresh union with the whole of Northern Germany for commercial purposes, and enter upon the new combination by further advances in the direction of Free-trade. It is some satisfaction to find that hope is not quite dead in Germany, but that out of the rivalry of the two great powers in matters affecting material interests, political improvement may result.

### THE MILITIA BILL.

THE House of Commons, by a majority of about two to one, have affirmed the necessity of an immediate increase in our "national defences," which increase has been proposed to them by two successive governments in the shape of a Militia Bill. They regard the Executive as responsible for the security of the country, and they are willing to take its word as to the amount of force required for the successful discharge of its duty. On the assurances of men holding office in opposition to the known will of the people and Parliament, they



have virtually consented to fling away upwards of a million pounds sterling, and to make a considerable permanent addition to our annual expenditure, for the purpose of raising a semi-military body from the very dregs of the people, of infusing into them martial tastes, of subjecting them to a short period of drill and discipline, of putting arms into their hands, and of finding, when they are really wanted, if, indeed, they ever should be, for defensive purposes, either that they are not forthcoming, or that when arrayed they are comparatively worthless. This decision, viewed in connexion with several foregoing circumstances, bears upon the face of it some other design than that professed by the parties who have concurred in it. Let us note two or three of the anomalies which have characterised the introduction of this bill!

In the first place, we have the most positive assurances, both from the present and preceding Governments, that our relations with foreign powers are on the most friendly footing imaginable. At the commencement of the present session, Lord John Russell took occasion to throw contempt upon the invasion panic, then recently got up, and to disclaim all fear for himself and his colleagues that the French people were so lost to all the feelings of humanity, as to undertake a war for no other purpose that could be conceived than to try the efficiency of their weapons in the work of destruction and butchery. On the same night, the Earl of Derby gravely took our press to task for the severity with which it had commented upon the acts of Louis Napoleon, and professed a confident belief in the friendly feelings and intentions of that autocrat towards the British Government and people. Even now, it is stoutly denied that the ground for proposing this increase of our "national defences" is any suspicion that we are exposed to the perils of a sudden rupture with the French President. The state of things, we are told, to meet which this measure is proposed, is ordinary, not extraordinary—has existed for many years, and will continue to exist in all probability for some considerable time to come. Our first cause for wonder, therefore, is that, under such circumstances, it can be considered necessary, for the mere purpose of defence, that the Executive Government, at the far end of an expiring Parliament, should press for an immediate settlement of this question. If no special danger exists, as we are informed, why are we called upon to act, at the present moment, with as much precipitancy and disregard of attendant evils as if it did.

But, secondly, supposing that the pacific assurances of Ministers are to be regarded as formal and official only, given with a view to preclude hostile feeling abroad, rather than to express an honest judgment in relation to our security at home, and that the Government has reason to entertain suspicions which it would be improper and impolitic to confess in the public ear, it strikes one as somewhat strange that such preparations as were obviously within reach have not been made to meet the fancied danger. Our first reliance, in case of attempted invasion, must be upon our fleet. We have ships enough, scattered elsewhere for purposes which no one can divine—but the Government does not order them home for the protection of our coasts. We have a commercial steam navy which, under certain arrangements, might be made available in a few days for the safety of our entire sea-board—but nothing is done, nothing proposed, by Government to place this immense force within early call and use. Thousands of gentlemen, not long since, offered to form themselves into "rifle corps," to arm and equip themselves at their own expense, and to place their services at the disposal of Government on the first appearance of an enemy upon British soil—but their offer was refused, their patriotic ardour was chilled, and preference was given to another class of volunteers, attracted by a pecuniary bounty, inspired by none but the lowest motives, incapable of enthusiasm, and as likely as not to be missing long before they are wanted. How can common sense reconcile this course of proceeding with any well-grounded fear of the chances of invasion? If the security of the country were really the object of Ministers, how happens it that they slight every prudent precaution for warding off peril, except that of organising a militia, which seems to be the least promising of any?

We observe, thirdly, that all parties are laying great stress upon the celebrated letter of the Duke of Wellington, written some years ago, in which he expresses a fear that he might be deemed rash by military men for engaging to defend the country against invasion with our existing military, and a large additional force of militia men. Now, history informs us that the noble Duke, when a much younger man, undertook the defence of the kingdom of Portugal against two French armies occupying the immediate neighbourhood, amounting together to a much larger force than any which it is supposed can be safely landed in Great Britain; and that, with an army not larger than that now available for our defence, he achieved his undertaking, and rescued the Peninsula from

the gripe of Napoleon. In that case, all the chances were in favour of the French. They had no intervening sea to cross, no Channel fleet to encounter, no disembarkation of men, armaments, and stores to effect. In the case supposed, they will have to confront all these adverse conditions—whilst our commander-in-chief will be at home, possessed of all the resources and facilities of a rich and populous country, and cheered on by the enthusiasm of the people—and yet that which was not esteemed too rash for attempt with all the probabilities against him, is now deemed too rash to rely upon with all the probabilities in his favour.

Fourthly, we find the language held by leading and responsible statesmen when out of office, upon the subject of our "national defences," to vary considerably from that which was held by the same men in office. Lord John Russell scrupled not to surrender power, simply because the title of his measure for placing the land in a state of security was changed by an ex-colleague, and both he and other members of his Government voted against the second reading of the Militia Bill proposed by the Derby Cabinet. We take it, that the danger cannot be real and urgent, when the leaders of political party can play with it for merely party purposes. We do not believe, notwithstanding the vast majority in favour of the bill on Monday night, that any one seriously dreads, or even expects, a sudden invasion by the French. From first to last, the course pursued has been such as to prove that this is not the real ground of the measure now under the consideration of Parliament. The chief motive for it must, we think, be looked for elsewhere.

What, then, is the probable purport of this measure? Why do Ministers neglect the most obvious and efficient means of defence, and persist in requiring this which is the least promising of all? We suppose that the military market is overstocked. The peace of Europe has been maintained so long, that employment and promotion have become increasingly difficult. Eighty thousand men will require a great deal of officering—will open up an extensive field of patronage—and will get rid of a vast number of troublesome applicants. The recall of our ships from stations where they are useless, the placing of our commercial navy in a condition which would render it available for defence, the enrolment of volunteer rifle corps, or even a trifling addition to our regular army, would not have answered this purpose as well. This we apprehend to be the true secret of the strange and otherwise unaccountable preference given to a reconstitution of the militia force. Looked at in this light, the proceedings of all parties appear consistent enough. Viewed in any other, they assume most of the characteristics of what the world calls "humbug."

#### THE EXPECTED PLUM.

THE debate of Thursday exhibited the knowledge-tax question at that hopeful point which it takes years to reach, but at which it is very undesirable to remain—the point at which timely energy may ensure immediate success, and apathy indefinitely delay it. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has assented to Mr. Milner Gibson's annual representation of the evils of the excise duty on paper, and announced that the advertisement and stamp duties are among the imposts reviewed by him when preparing to dispose of his surplus.

Without presuming that Mr. Disraeli intended to convey an assurance which he distinctly disclaimed, we may hope that Friday evening will disclose one of the three imposts against which we have repeatedly inveighed among the taxes which it will be his pleasant duty to remit. Having admitted that the advertisement duty is mischievous in operation and unimportant in yield, the arbiter of fiscal destinies can scarcely refuse to expunge it from his ever ill-favoured scroll. The selection we have supposed would be a happy one. The removal of the paper duty would release the manufacturer from the intolerable annoyance of excise supervision, create almost a new sphere of industry, and sensibly cheapen the production of every article of which paper is the basis. The abolition of the penny stamp would indefinitely increase the number and circulation of newspapers, and thereby provide at once for the wider diffusion of political knowledge and the surer concentration of public opinion. But the advertisement duty, while aggravating the excise restrictions upon industry and the stamp-office fetters upon knowledge, is emphatically a commercial grievance. It is much the same thing as a tax upon the exhibition of articles in a shop window, and upon bargains effected in the market-place. The newspaper sheet is a frame in which Savory displays his watches, Mechi his razors, Murray his books—a bazaar in which the horse-dealer parades his cattle, the auctioneer erects his rostrum, and the labourer proffers himself for hire. It is an extension of the glass front—a public proclamation of the wish to

do a little private business. He who avails himself of the accommodation, has not only to pay for it, but to pay the Government for permission so to do. The watch, the razor, the book, and the hunter, is each rendered more difficult to sell, and higher in price, by the cost of the permit, and the extra rate at which the accommodation is charged. It is no longer of use to say that the enhanced cost to the consumer is imperceptible—since it has been proved that five shillings duty on a quarter of corn sensibly diminishes the size even of penny loaves. Experience of the benefit of Free-trade with the world, has made us all wide awake to the evils of restrictions upon internal commerce. Every tradesman knows that his advertising bill is paid either by deductions from his profits or by the enhanced prices of his commodities; and that if its amount were reduced, competition would compel him to share with his customers the advantage. Especially conscious is the servant "out of place"—whether in the highest rank of servitude, with the surate; or in the lowest, with the cook—that the Government eightpence is so much minus his chance of employment on the average, sixpence a line, for the privilege of asking "leave to labour and to live." The *Times* tells us that this class of advertisers pay seventeen per cent. of the entire sum paid as duty for one impression of that paper. The *Daily News* takes the trouble to pursue the calculation:—

"Of the 1,200 advertisements in Thursday's *Times*, 710 were general advertisements, under ten lines in length, which—with those inserted by servants, also under ten lines each—made up 910. Only 290, therefore, exceeded ten lines each in length, showing that three-fourths of the 1,200, being short advertisements, emanated from the industrious and trading classes, to whom publicity is bread. We have also ascertained that 200 'want places' occupy altogether no more than 685 lines; and as £15 duty was paid upon them, the 'out of place' patrons of our contemporary actually paid sixpence a line to the Government; while the landed proprietor with an estate to sell, or the public company with millions of capital, paid per line for their announcements a proportion of duty which no coin is so small as to represent."

In a country where labour is more in demand than in supply, this would be an unwise arrangement—but here, and now a thousand every day quitting our shores in quest of certain and well-requited employment; many, less fortunate than those who flee, tied to a soil that yields them scanty sustenance; an invisible multitude of desponding units ever mingling with the heedless busy in pursuit of the "something" that never "turns up;" it is cruel in such a case to add to the odds against the unfortunate—to help to keep apart capital and industry, of whose union alone prosperity can issue.

Whether or not the Government surrender this obnoxious and oppressive impost, we trust, for the sake of their own character, and the honour of English law, they will revoke an intimation that was given on Thursday evening. In reply to Mr. Milner Gibson, the Attorney-General acknowledged that it was intended to obtain a writ of error in the case of the *Household Narrative*, with a view to a second trial. Our readers will remember the history of this affair—how the Board of Inland Revenue suppressed the *Norwich Reformer*, the *Stroud Free Press*, and some other unstamped monthly publications, and proceeded to lay hands on the *Freeholder*; but, resisted by Mr. Cassell, and compelled to touch all or none, agreed to try the question by Mr. Dickens's *Narrative*; after repeated postponements, at length brought the case to trial, and were adjudged to be in the wrong by three out of four of the Barons of the Exchequer. It appears that the Whig officials, smarting under their defeat, and reckless of litigation that can cost them nothing, resolved upon dragging Mr. Dickens into proceedings the duration and expense of which are absolutely unlimited. This was like the men—nothing better could be expected from the authors of the London Dock trials. The new Attorney-General justifies his assent to the carrying out of this infamous purpose by the necessity of ascertaining, definitively, the state of the law. But why is he not content with the decision already given? The judges declare that such publications as Mr. Dickens's are not liable to the stamp-duty—surely that is sufficient indemnity to the Board for non-interference with the publications in question; and, if private parties deem themselves injured, let them contest the question. Mr. Disraeli confesses to a kindly recollection of his old vocation, and pleads the stern responsibilities of the financier against the claims upon his sympathy as a litterateur. Here, however, is no question of revenue, no demand for the excision of a profitable injustice, or the abolition of a lucrative monopoly. He is asked only to discharge his duty as an upright statesman, in protecting a fellow-citizen of the republic of letters—to refuse the inheritance of dishonour bequeathed by his predecessors, and disappoint the malevolence of defeated extortioners.

#### THE LAW, THE SWORD OF DAMOCLES.

ONCE more the voice of rightly constituted authority is heard in France. The *coup d'état*



of the 2nd of December scattered the National Assembly as it was in the act of recording its solemn protest, and broke up the High Court of Justice with the condemnation of the traitor on its lips. The "infant terrible" violated the very sanctuary of Liberty, as well as slew her worshippers, overthrew the shrine of Law, and struck with speechlessness the venerable oracles of Justice. At length, the deity returns to one at least of its temples. The judges whom the tyrant compelled to swear allegiance to his person, declare their functions superior to his will, and claim to pronounce, according to the principles of ancient law, upon the boldest and most rapacious of his arbitrary decrees.

The event is important in itself, but more so for what it promises. It marks the turn in the tide of the usurper's fortunes. It shows him that though he trampled upon, he has not extinguished, the vestal fire of judicial independence. It challenges him to renew the conflict which he gained by surprise; and to repeat, if he dare, his brute-force reply to the arraignment of the highest tribunal of France. It conveys to his startled ear a whisper of the moral sense of Europe. It warns him of the ultimate revocation of his every sentence of expulsion and robbery. It beckons to the exiles of Brussels and London to be of good heart—assures the professional advocate that he does not speak in vain, though he pleads against the master of four hundred thousand bayonets—revives society with the breath of returning security. It raises a rampart from behind which the faithful soldier of the Republic may reconstruct his batteries, and lifts a shield above the heads of the conspirators for justice. It turns aside the barrel or the blade of the assassin by the stroke of law. It is Louis Napoleon's first sight of that sword of Damocles which hangs over the tyrant in his voluptuous repose, and follows him at every ambitious stride.

**ASSOCIATION FOR PROMOTING THE REPEAL OF THE TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE.**—The Committee of this vigorous and economical association, whose agitation has now been carried on for three years, and the whole expense only about £380, have put forth a circular in which they say:—

The objects specially contemplated, for the present year, are:—to organize district societies in the metropolis and elsewhere, which shall give the agitation a more popular character; and to give lectures in the provinces, whereby the people may be thoroughly acquainted with the importance of the question, so as to produce results at the general election.

For these purposes, a fund of £500 is required. Subscriptions to be paid to the Treasurer, J. A. Novello, 69, Dean-street; or to William Wickham, 8, Kingland-terrace.

We confidently appeal to all friends of Free-trade, and to all friends of education, for a subscription proportionate to the means of the giver and the worthiness of the contemplated object.

Any person sending subscriptions by post, and not receiving a formal receipt within a week, is requested to write to the secretary of the association.

By order of the Financial Committee,  
RICHARD CORDEN, Chairman.

**THE GOVERNMENT AND SANITARY REFORM.**—A deputation from the Metropolitan Sanitary Association—very numerous, and headed by the Bishop of London—has been received by Lord Derby, and assured by him that "short as the session would be, the Government was in hopes of doing something towards settling the important question of intramural burial before the separation of Parliament."

**CONSEQUENCES OF THE JUDGMENT AGAINST MR. SALOMONS.**—Mr. Alderman Salomons suffers something more from the judgment delivered in the Court of Exchequer last week than a confirmation of the civil disability previously alleged to attach to his religious persuasion. Not only are heavy pecuniary fines recoverable from him, but he is visitable with the penalties of a "recusant," as defined in days of rampant persecution.

**METROPOLITAN AND PROVINCIAL LAW ASSOCIATION.**—The annual general meeting of the members of this Association was held on Wednesday, at the offices of the Association, 8, Bedford-row, Mr. E. W. Field in the chair. A detailed Report from the committee of management was read by the Secretary, Mr. W. Shaen, giving an account of the labours of the Committee during the past year to promote reforms in the law, and to uphold the interests of the profession. The Committee entertain strong hopes that the annual certificate duty may be repealed this year, the present Chancellor of the Exchequer having last year supported Lord Robert Grosvenor's motion for the repeal. After the Report had been received and adopted, thanks voted to the various honorary officers, and the Committee for the ensuing year appointed, a discussion took place upon the position and prospects of the profession generally, in the course of which a suggestion was made by Mr. G. Thorley, of Manchester, that the Association should, from time to time, hold aggregate meetings of the profession in some of the principal provincial towns throughout the kingdom. The suggestion was supported by Mr. J. Sudlow, of Manchester, and Mr. Ryland, of Birmingham, and will probably be acted upon. The balance-sheet showed the funds of the Association to be in a healthy condition.

## DIVISION ON THE MILITIA BILL.

## AYES—315.

Adderley, C B	Edwards, H	Miles, W
Anson, Viscount	Egerton, Sir P	Milnes, R M
Arbuthnot, Hqn. H	Egerton, W T	Moody, C A
Arbuthnot, Captain M	Emlyn, Viscount	Morgan, O
Arkwright, G	Eaton, J B B	Mullings, J R
Bagot, Hon. W	Euston, Earl of	Naas, Lord
Bailey, C	Evelyn, W J	Napier, J
Bailey, J	Farnham, E B	Neeld, J
Bailie, H J	Farrer, J	Neeld, J
Baird, J	Fellowes, E	Newdegate, C N
Baldock, E H	Ferguson, Sir R A	Newport, Viscount
Baldwin, C B	Filmer, Sir E	Noel, Hon. G J
Banks, Rt. Hon. G	Floyer, J	Norrey, Sir D J
Baring, H B	Forbes, W	O'Brien, Sir L
Baring, Right Hon. G	Forester, Hon. G C W	O'Connell, M J
Sir F T	Fortescue, C	C'Ferrall, Rt. Hon. R M
Baring, T	Fox, R M	Oswald, Lord
Barrington, Viscount	Freeston, Colonel	Owen, Sir J
Barrow, W H	Freshfield, J W	Packe, C W
Beckett, W	Frewin, C H	Pakington, Rt. Hon.
Beil, M	Fuller, A E	Sir J
Bentley, J	Gallwey, Sir W P	Palmer, R
Bennet, P	Galway, Viscount	Palmer, R
Bentley, Lord H	Gaskell, J M	Palmerston, Viscount
Beresford, Rt. Hon. W	Gilpin, Colonel	Peel, Sir R
Bernard, Viscount	Gladstone, Rt. Hon.	Peel, Colonel
Best, J	W E	Pennant, Hon. Col.
Blackstone, W S	Goddard, A L	Pinney, W
Blandford, Marquis of	Gooch, Sir E S	Plowden, W H C
Boldero, H G	Gore, W O	Portal, M
Booker, T W	Gore, W O	Powlett, Lord W
Booth, Sir E G	Goulburn, Rt. Hon. H	Prime, R
Bowles, Admiral	Granby, Marquis of	Pugh, D
Brampton, T W	Greenall, G	Pusey, P
Bremridge, R	Greene, T	Reid, General
Bridges, Sir B W	Grogan, E	Repton, G W J
Bricco, M	Grosvenor, Lord E	Richards, R
Broadwood, H	Gwyn, H	Rushout, Captain
Brooke, Lord	Hale, R B	Sanders, G
Brooke, Sir A B	Halford, Sir H	Sanders, J
Bruce, Lord E	Hall, Colonel	Scott, Hon. F
Bruce, C L C	Hall, Colonel	Seymour, H K
Buck, L W	Hall, Colonel	Seymour, Lord
Bulkeley, Sir R B W	Halsey, T P	Shelburne, Earl of
Buller, Sir J Y	Hamilton, G A	Sibthorp, Colonel
Bunbury, W M	Hamilton, J H	Sidney, Mr. Ald.
Burgess, Lord	Hamilton, Lord C	Slaney, R A
Burrell, Sir C M	Harcourt, G G	Somerton, Viscount
Burroughes, H N	Hardinge, Hon. C S	Spooner, R
Butler, P S	Harris, Hon. Capt.	Stafford, A
Buxton, Sir E N	Hayes, Sir E	Stanford, J F
Cabbell, B B	Heathcote, Sir G J	Stanton, Sir G T
Campbell, Hon. W	Heneage, C H W	Stephenson, R
Campbell, Sir A I	Henley, Rt. Hon. J	Stuart, H
Cardwell, E	Herbert, H A	Stuart, H
Carew, W H P	Herbert, Rt. Hon. S	Sturt, H G
Carter, J B	Herries, Rt. Hon. J	Sutton, J H M
Castlereagh, Viscount	Hervey, Lord A	Talbot, C R M
Cayley, E S	Hildyard, R C	Taylor, Colonel
Chandos, Marquis of	Hildyard, T B T	Tenison, E K
Chaplin, W J	Hill, Lord E	Tennent, Sir J E
Charteris, Hon. F	Hodgson, W N	Thesiger, Sir F
Chatteris, Colonel	Hogg, Sir J W	Thompson, Mr. Ald.
Chichester, Lord J	Hope, Sir J	Tollemache, Hn. F J
Child, S	Hope, H T	Tollemache, J
Childers, J. W.	Hotham, Lord	Townley, J
Cholmeley, Sir M	Hudson, G	Townley, R G
Christopher, Rt. Hon. A	Ingila, Sir R H	Trollope, Rt. Hon. Sir J
Christy, S	Jermyn, Earl	Tufnell, Rt. Hon. H
Clements, Hon. C S	Jocelyn, Viscount	Tyler, Sir G
Clerk, Rt. Hon. Sir G	Johnstone, J	Tyrell, Sir J T
Clive, Hon. R H	Joffie, Sir W G H	Verner, Sir W
Clive, H B	Jones, Captain	Vernoy, Sir H
Cobbold, J C	Kelly, Sir F	Vesey, Hon. T
Cochrane, A D R W B	Knight, F W	Villiers, Viscount
Cocks, T S	Knightsley, Sir C	Villiers, Hon. F W C
Codrington, Sir W	Knox, Colonel	Vivian, J H
Coke, Hon. E K	Knox, Hon. W S	Vyse, E H R
Coles, H B	Lacy, H C	Waddington, D
Collins, T	Langton, W H P G	Waddington, H S
Colville, C R	Lascelles, Hon E	Wall, C B
Conolly, T	Lagh, G C	Walpole, Rt. Hon. S H
Cypeland, Mr. Ald.	Lemon, Sir C	Walsh, Sir J B
Carry, Rt. Hon. H	Lennox, Lord A G	Weggs-Prosser, F R
Cotton, Hon. W H S	Leslie, C P	Welby, G E
Cowper, Hon. W F	Lewisham, Viscount	Wellesley, Lord C
Cubitt, Mr. Ald.	Lindsay, Hon. Col.	West, F R
Currie, D A S	Littleton, Hon. E E	Westhead, J P B
Davies, H A	Lockhart, W	Whitmore, T C
Deedes, W	Long, W	Wigram, L T
Denison, E	Lopes, Sir R	Williams, T P
Denison, J E	Lowther, Hon. Col.	Williams, H
Dick, Q	Lowther, H	Williamson, Sir H
Disraeli, Rt. Hon. B	Lygon, Hon. General	Willoughby, Sir H
Dodd, G	Macnaghten, Sir E	Worcester, Marq. of
Douro, Marquis of	Mahon, Viscount	Wortley, Rt. Hon. J S
Drax, J S W S E	Manners, Lord C S	Wrightson, W B
Drumlanrig, Viscount	Manners, Lord J	Wynn, H W W
Drummond, H	Manners, Lord J	Wynn, Sir W W
Duckworth, Sir J T B	March, Earl of	Wyvill, M
Duncombe, Hon. A	Martin, C W	Yorke, Hon E T
Duncombe, Hon. O	Masterman, J	
Duncombe, Hon. W E	Maunsell, T P	
Dunne, Colonel	Maxwell, Hon. J P	
Du Pre, C G	Meux, Sir H	
East, Sir J B	Miles, P W S	

## NOES—165.

Abdy, Sir T N	D'Eyncourt, Rt. Hon. Hindley, C
Adair, H E	CT
Adair, R A S	Divett, E
Aglionby, H A	Duff, G S
Alcock, T	Duff, J
Anderson, A	Duncan, Viscount
Anson, Hon. General	Duncan, G
Anstey, T C	Dundas, Rt. Hon. Sir D
Armstrong, Sir A	Ellie, Rt. Hon. E
Armstrong, R B	Ellis, J
Baines, Rt. Hon. M T	Elliot, Hon. J E
Bell, J	Evans, J
Berkeley, Admiral	Evans, W
Berkeley, Hon. H F	Ewart, W
Berkeley, C L G	Fergus, J
Bernal, R	Ferguson, Colonel
Bethell, R	Fitzroy, Hon. H
Birch, Sir T B	Fordyce, A D
Blair, S	Forster, M
Boyle, Hon. Colonel	Fox, W J
Bright, J	Gesch, C
Brookman, E D	Gibson, Rt. Hon. T M
Brotherton, J	Glyn, G C
Brown, H	Grenfell, C P
Brown, W	Grenfell, C W
Bunbury, E H	Grey, R W
Caulfield, J M	Hall, Sir J
Cavendish, Hon. C O	Hannan, Sir J
Cavendish, W G	Harlestone, J A
Clay, J	Harris, R
Clay, Sir W	Hastie, A
Cobden, E	Hatchell, Rt. Hon. J
Cockburn, Sir A J E	Hayes, Rt. Hon. W
Colebrooke, Sir T E	Headlam, T E
Cowan, C	Heneage, E
Craig, Sir W E	Henry, A
Crowder, R B	Heywood, J
Davie, Sir H R F	Heyworth, L
Dawes, E	Hill, Lord M
	Hobhouse, T B
	Hodges, T L
	Hodges, T T
	Horsman, E
	Howard, L E
	Hume, J
	Humphrey, Mr. Ald.
	Hutchins, E J
	Hutt, W
	Jackson, W
	Kerehaw, J
	King, Hon. P J L
	Labouchere, Rt. Hon. H
	Langton, J H
	Loeke, J
	Loveden, P
	Lushington, C
	Mackinnon, W A
	Mangles, R D
	Marshall, J G
	Martin, J
	Melgund, Viscount
	Millican, R
	Milner, W M E
	Milton, Viscount
	Mitchell, T A
	Moffatt, G
	Molesworth, Sir W
	Meneriff, J
	Morris, D
	Mostyn, Hn. E M L
	Mowatt, F
	Murphy, F S
	Norrey, Lord
	Ord, W
	Paget, Lord G
	Pechell, Sir G B

Peel, F	Scobell, Captain	Thompson, Colonel
Peto, S M	Serpe, G P	Thornely, T
Phillips, Sir G R	Seymour, H D	Townsend, Captain
Pigot, F	Shafto, R D	Trevor, Hon. T
Pilkington, J	Smith, Rt. Hon. R V	Villiers, Hon. C
Ponsonby, Hon. C	Smith, J A	Wakley, T
A C	Smith, J B	Walmesley, Sir J
Ricardo, J L	Smythe, Hon. G	Watkins, Colonel L
Rice, E R	Somerville, Rt. Hon. W	Willcox, B M G
Robertson, T J A	Sir W M	Williams, J
Roebuck, J. A.	Sparrman, H J	Williams, W
Romilly, Colonel	Stansfeld, W R C	Wilson, J
Romilly, Sir J	Strickland, Sir G	Wilson, M
Russell, Lord J	Strutt, Rt. Hon. E	Wood, Sir W P
Russell, Hon. E S	Stewart, Admiral	
Russell, E C H	Stuart, Lord D	TELLERS.
Salway, Colonel	Tancred, H W	Rich, Mr.
Scholefield, W	Thicknesse, R A	Evans, Sir De L

**GREAT REFORM MEETINGS.**—On Thursday evening, three or four thousand of the working men of Norwich assembled in St. Andrew's Hall—Mr. Bunting presiding—and carried a memorial to the Queen, praying her to call to her council men who will maintain Free-trade and extend the suffrage.—At Glasgow a great Reform meeting has also been held; Mr. Hume, Sir J. Walmesley, and Mr. George Thompson, were invited, but unable to attend.

**ULTIMATE REWARD OF RECKLESSNESS.**—At a chapter of the Bath held on Wednesday, Lord Broughton de Gifford received from her Majesty the ribbon and badge of a Knight Grand Cross of the civil division. Who that saw or heard John Cam Hobhouse, the demagogical Whig of 1819, would ever then have thought of his kneeling before the throne, kissing a Sovereign's hand, and feeling grateful for a ribbon?

**EARL CARLISLE ON SELF-EDUCATION.**—The anniversary festival of the institution which has established classes for young men at Crosby-hall, and in various parts of the metropolis, was held on Saturday at the London Tavern, the Earl of Carlisle presiding. In proposing "Prosperity to the Young Men's Evening Classes," the Chairman said the scheme, if duly carried out, would have a most salutary effect on the vast population in the midst of which they were placed. It was the very condition of the undertaking, the law of its being, that it should be voluntary and free. Its principle was not that of unwilling, jaded drudgery, but of active, spontaneous exertion. It did not call on young men to come under the iron drill of Sparta, but to participate in the willing buoyancy of Athens; it did not impose on them the compulsory code of Prussia, but taught them that they breathe the free air of England. It was not with the ordinary deficiencies of education, but with the case of those who had advanced beyond what was ordinarily called education that they had to deal. They had to deal with the young men of London, and what a field was there! If the poet Gray had thought that in the country churchyard, where "the rude forefathers of the hamlet slept," there might have been "some hearts pregnant with celestial fire," and "some hands which the rod of empire might have swayed,"—what might not be the hands and what the hearts of fire to be found in the great heaving mass which constituted the young men of London? They had not, however, to deal with great or extraordinary talents, but with the general good conduct and advancement of the many, rather than the brilliant attainments of the few, so that all might be taught the responsibilities of the life they breathed, and the interest they had in the hopes of immortality. The most prominent object of the institution at present was to obtain for its use the entire of that noble hall, which was now only partially applied to it; and, however interesting it might be either historically or antiquarianly, it could never have been applied to nobler uses. Among the subscriptions announced were the Chairman, £10 10s.; the Earl of Derby, £10 10s.; Mr. T. Baring, M.P., £10 10s.; Baron Rothschild, M.P., £21; W. Cotton, Esq., £10 10s.; the Grocers' Company, 100 guineas; Messrs Bath and Breach, £55s.; &c. The amount collected was about £400.

**ALLEGED "AUTO-DA-FE" IN THE WEST OF IRELAND.**—The Rev. C. H. Seymour, "provost and vicar of Tusam," vouches by his signature for the accuracy of the following statement:—

On the night of Thursday last a most diabolical attempt was made to burn a house in this town, wherein fifteen persons were at the time asleep. About one o'clock, a.m., a person returning from a wedding party observed the flames, and immediately gave alarm to the inmates, some of whom were with difficulty awakened from that heavy sleep which is always produced by the influence of smoke, and the fire was extinguished without loss of life. That the house was set on fire by an incendiary can be proved from the fact that a lighted turf was found in the burning thatch. That the incendiary was actuated by the principles of his mother Church there can also be, we fear, no doubt. The owner of the house, named Thomas Bohens, received as lodgers some of the Bishop of Tusam's labourers, who are Protestants. For this he and his wife have been remonstrated with by a priest and others. They were told by one of the above parties, possessing much influence over them, that "it would be a dear entertainment for them;" and Bohens's wife stated to-day, in my presence, that "she would go to that individual and tell him that his words had proved true."

A correspondent of the *Morning Herald*, writing from the county of Leitrim, states that a short time since, Lord Clements was denounced from the altar of a chapel near Mohill, the immediate consequences of which were that two threatening notices were served upon his lordship that he would be punished for his "offences." Lord Clements has now to carry loaded pistols, and be guarded by an armed servant when he leaves his house.

The gardeners of Dresden, at a ball recently given by them, presented the ladies assembled with fans made of natural flowers, which, by a very simple piece of mechanism, opened and closed like ordinary fans.



## ELECTIONEERING INTELLIGENCE.

## TOWER HAMLETS.

A meeting called by Sir William Clay's committee, to receive that hon. gentleman, was held on Friday evening, at the Cowper-street school-room, City-road. From an early period it was evident that the assembly was only nominally a meeting of Sir William's "friends and supporters;" for the baronet's first allusion to Mr. Thompson was received with uproarious cheering. By the time Sir William had got through his speech—which was merely a variation of that delivered at Hackney and reported in our last—the huge building was crowded to the very rafters. A young man named Hall, now presented himself, amidst shouts of welcome, to propose to the candidate a string of questions. The gentlemen on the platform insisted that the mover and second of the usual resolution should first be heard; and Mr. Hall as positively insisted on "the previous question." The appearance of a policeman on the platform in conference with one of the committee was taken as a demonstration to overawe Mr. Hall, and resented by Mr. Hall's supporters accordingly. A show of hands decided that the catechizing of Sir William should take place at once. Sir William was then trotted by his relentless examiner through the "five points"—only two of which, manhood suffrage and equal electoral districts, did he refuse. In speaking to the former, Sir William dwelt upon his Compound Householders' Bill, but made the infelicitous objection to universal suffrage, that it would "drag down the constitution into the dirt of anarchy." Mr. Hall next interrogated the candidate on Church questions. The separation, Sir William persisted, amidst derisive shouts, in regarding as an abstract question, and as involving "confiscation" and "abrupt" termination of ancient arrangements. He would not pledge himself to vote against the Maynooth Grant or the Presbyterian *Regium Donum*; but intended to support the amendment to Mr. Spooner's motion. He would vote for the repeal of the taxes on knowledge when the state of the revenue would permit it.—An Irish working man here rose, and delivered one of the most humorous and convincing speeches in defence of universal suffrage we ever listened to. He was, he said, a working builder; he had to move from place to place, as great works were undertaken by his employers; he could not, therefore, hire a house, even if his means would allow, and he claimed to have the vote as an honest, industrious man. He knew cases in which the farmer was a stupid clodhopper compared with the men working on his land; yet he had the vote, and not they; and he knew a house in which the landlord lived in the kitchen, and had the vote that ought to belong to the intelligent lodgers upstairs. Sir William Clay had insulted his (the speaker's) order, by the way he had spoken—they would shed every drop of their blood in defence of law and the real constitution; they only claimed their rights, and had no more wish for anarchy than he. He called upon every elector to remember that he had the liberties of seven or eight non-electors in his hand, and not to vote for a man who would not enfranchise the labouring man. Great cheering followed this appeal. A Mr. Liddell then rose, and insisted that the State-church question was not an abstract one. It involved the expulsion of the bishops from Parliament, and the appropriation of tithes to their original purpose. Edward Miall would be in the next Parliament, and would make the question a practical one. Would Sir William support him?—Of course Sir William declined to promise.—A resolution approving of Sir William's past conduct, and pledging the meeting to promote his return, was then moved by Mr. Fontane, who introduced himself as a staunch Nonconformist; but the meeting seemed incredulous of this, and after a quarter of an hour's attempt at a speech, Mr. Fontane gave way. Mr. Savage made an exciting speech against the resolution; reminding the meeting that when Mr. Thompson moved for an inquiry into the slaughtering and bludgeoning of sixty persons by the police on Bethnal-green (in 1848), the House "howled him down," and his colleague gave him no support. Mr. Hows informed Sir William that his Compound Householders' Bill was worthless; the magistrate at Worship-street had twice decided that it did not compel the vestry clerk to put those who claimed under it upon the register.—After two hours of this badgering, the resolution was put, and negatived by about ten to one! The meeting terminated with vociferous cheers for the democratic candidates, and Sir William assuring his friends that the poll would do him justice. This, however, is the second meeting attended by this ignominious result.

**AYLESBURY.**—Mr. J. Temple West, of Eaton-square, has announced his intention of becoming a candidate. He is attached to the present Government.

**CHATHAM.**—A meeting of the electors, of whom there were upwards of 700 present, was held at the White Swan Tavern, on Monday, to hear the farewell address of Viscount Enfield. Lord Enfield introduced to the meeting Admiral Sir J. Stirling, whom he recommended them to adopt as his successor.

**EXETER.**—Sir John Duckworth, the Conservative colleague of Mr. Divett, has issued an address, which has caused some sensation, in consequence of the avowal embodied in it of a determination to support the Free-trade policy:—

I cordially rejoice in the present prosperity of the working classes. Hoping for its continuance under the system now established, and believing that the general expression of opinion, not only in this city, but throughout the country, is

decidedly opposed to the re-imposition of a duty which might enhance the price of bread, I shall not give my support to any measure having that object; though, at the same time, if any other method can be devised for the relief of the agriculturist, I shall willingly afford it my best assistance. Finally, I believe that at the present crisis of affairs, apart from any particular question, the highest interests of the constitution are involved in the maintenance of a Conservative administration. With these convictions, I hope to be able to give a cordial but independent support to the Ministry of the Earl of Derby.

**FINCHLEY.**—Electioneering matters in this borough are in a state of great uncertainty. As to Messrs. Wakley and Duncombe great dissatisfaction with their past conduct prevails. Several private meetings on the subject have lately been held, and on Wednesday evening last, about eighty persons assembled at the Belvidere, Pentonville, summoned by circular from each part of the borough. The complaints were loud and almost universal, a feeling being expressed that Mr. Duncombe's health would no longer allow him to render the same efficient services as he formerly gave; and that Mr. Wakley's duties as Coroner were quite incompatible with the discharge of those required of a metropolitan member. It was stated, that he attended on an average three-and-a-half inquests a-day, and also that he wrote most of the articles in the *Lancet*, and, as a consequence, that his constituents could not see him when they wished, and he was unable to attend Parliamentary committees, and to take pains to acquit himself with effect in the House. In reply to these statements, Mr. Duncombe stated that his health had greatly improved, and that, with prudence, he thought he could serve his constituents as he had done, though if a decided wish that he should retire were expressed, he would do so. Mr. Wakley expressed his surprise at the complaints made, which were new to him. He denied that he had violated pledges, or failed in his duties, and said that he thought this hostile feeling arose out of his refusal to attend and to subscribe for parochial meetings, which, on principle, he would not do. The vote in favour of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, which had been objected to, he would repeat, for the sake of upholding the Protestant cause. He was quite restored to health, and willing to serve them, though not desirous of thrusting himself upon the electors. The meeting broke up at a late hour, without passing any resolution. It was stated that a requisition was being got up to Mr. Wyld, M.P., but the intelligence was received in a way by no means complimentary to that gentleman.

**GREENWICH.**—Mr. Alderman Salomons attended a large meeting of the electors on Friday evening, at the Town Hall, Woolwich, and stated the course he intended to take with regard to the recent decision in the Court of Exchequer. He declared that at the dissolution, or whenever an occasion might arise, he would present himself to the constituency for re-election. A resolution was adopted, approving of the course the Alderman had taken, and promising him every support.

**HALIFAX.**—Sir Charles Wood and Frank Crossley, Esq., the two Liberal candidates, have addressed a large meeting of their friends and supporters at the Old Cock Inn. From Mr. Crossley's speech the following is an extract:—

Major Edwards says he does not understand my political views, and does not know that he ever will [laughter]. I find, by the report of the hon. member's speech, that he calls me an unfledged politician [laughter]. Well, gentlemen, it may be so, though pretty well grown to be unfledged; but I think it may be better to be unfledged, than to be like a Friesland hen, with the feathers growing the wrong way [laughter and cheers]. Then, again, I am charged with being a red republican, and a preacher of Whiggery [hear, hear, and laughter]. I am at a loss to know where that has come from; for it is well known, that I am as much attached to our glorious constitution of Queen, Lords, and Commons, as the honourable gentleman who brings that charge against me—[hear, hear]—the only difference being, that whilst Major Edwards is for the House of Commons being that in name only, I am for its being a reality—[cheers]—not representing the upper and middle classes only, but all classes of her Majesty's subjects. Surely there is nothing very revolutionary in that [cheers]. It is well known that no working man, of any of the trades that are common amongst us, such as mechanics, woolsorters, woolcombers, weavers, spinners, dyers, &c., has now a vote, unless he is one of these, and something more,—that is, unless he keeps a shop, or has lodgers, or is a foreman [hear, hear]. Now, this is class-legislation, and an injustice [cheers].

**HERTFORDSHIRE.**—The *Hertford Mercury* says:—"The Hon. T. Trevor, Mr. Bosanquet, and Mr. Puller, have acceded to the desire expressed in a very numerous signed requisition which has been presented to them, and have announced their willingness to contest the county upon Liberal and Free-trade principles. The three candidates on the opposite side are Mr. Halsey, Sir H. Meux, and Sir E. B. Lytton."

**HUDDERSFIELD.**—The address of Mr. Willans appeared on Thursday. Its reception is in the highest degree satisfactory. It is viewed as a manly and straightforward declaration of principles, which Mr. Willans, in a long and consistent public career, has earnestly and ably advocated. The comprehensive and eminently practical views enunciated by Mr. Willans, on the question of endowments and establishments, are such as will command the respect of men of all shades of religious opinions. They will effectually dispel any apprehensions which, for purely electioneering purposes, some friends of Mr. Stansfield have endeavoured to excite among Churchmen, on the ground of Mr. Willans being a Dissenter. Compromising no principle, Mr. Willans looks at the question of religious establishments from a practical point of view. He is content to trust to the progress of intelligence, and "to the desire which both clergy and laity are beginning to evince for more freedom of action in ecclesiastical

matters;" he will devote himself to the removal of such crying grievances as church-rates, the abolition of Spiritual Courts, and similar abuses. On the great questions of Parliamentary Reform, abolition of the property qualification, and vote by ballot, Mr. Willans is equally explicit, and his opinions equally satisfactory. On all leading questions, the frank and decided views he takes stand out in strong and favourable contrast to the doubtful and evasive opinions of his opponent. It is well known that Mr. Stansfield is again proposed as a candidate for the representation of this borough by a small section of the Liberal party, who succeeded in forcing him upon the constituency on the occasion of the last election, by the aid of the Conservative party, and by enlisting the services of the agents of Sir John Ramsden, Bart. It is also equally well known, that the services of the said agents are again at their disposal, and have been unscrupulously exerted on their behalf. Some of the most respectable members of that (the Conservative) party have expressed their determination not to vote against their fellow-townsmen; and we may further state, on the best authority, that a majority of the electors are pledged to record their votes in his favour.—*Leeds Mercury*.

**IPSWICH.**—The committee of gentlemen who of late have been anxiously engaged in making efforts to secure a candidate in whom all shades of the Liberal party in Ipswich will have confidence, have at length determined on inviting Mr. Thos. Benjamin Hobhouse to contest the borough, in company with Mr. H. E. Adair. Mr. Hobhouse is now member for Lincoln, the other member for the borough being the renowned Colonel Sibthorp. At present Mr. Hobhouse has not definitely accepted the invitation.—*Ipswich Express*.

**NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYNE.**—Mr. Thomas Ross, who unsuccessfully contested the borough at the last election, has issued an address, again offering himself as a candidate. He is in favour of shortening Parliaments, the extension of the franchise, and the ballot.

**NORWICH.**—The Marquis of Douro has issued an address to the electors of Norwich, announcing his intention of again seeking their suffrages. He declares his determination of supporting the Derby administration; but will support Free-trade, and is silent about Maynooth.

**PLYMOUTH.**—Mr. B. Escott has addressed a large meeting of the electors, and received their unanimous declaration that it is not he who divides the Liberal interest.

**RIPON.**—Mr. William Beckett, M.P.'s address contains not a single word indicative of the candidate's political principles. Probably Mr. Beckett conceives that, having made all necessary arrangements with Earl de Grey, it would be a work of supererogation were he to give the electors of Ripon such an exposition of his politics as might enable them to judge of his fitness, to represent their own views, before his arrival in the borough.—*Leeds Mercury*.

**SHEFFIELD.**—The *Leeds Mercury* gives the following explanation of the circumstances connected with Mr. Toulmin Smith's retirement:—

The democratic committee of Mr. Toulmin Smith had involved themselves in debt, which they could not meet. They had, however, put Mr. Hadfield out of the field, and held his written retirement. To get rid of the difficulty in the way of again proposing Mr. Hadfield, and to secure for him the support of the democratic committee, a negotiation was opened, and the result was, that on condition of the democratic committee consenting to the reintroduction of Mr. Hadfield, and supporting him, a friend of Mr. Hadfield agreed to pay that committee £100 if Mr. Hadfield should become a candidate. No sooner was this corrupt bargain made known to Mr. Toulmin Smith, than it answered another and collateral purpose, which those who made it had desired. Mr. Smith denounced it in the strongest terms, and declared "as it will be impossible, otherwise, to avoid being implicated impliedly in it—and as I will have no hand in an affair of bargain and sale of representation—I feel called upon to declare that nothing (under any conceivable form of circumstances), shall now induce me to be even nominated at the forthcoming election for Sheffield." But to secure the coveted £100, it was necessary that Mr. Hadfield should become a candidate. The democratic committee, therefore, after a noisy meeting on Monday night, issued a circular to their friends, urging them to attend a meeting of Mr. Hadfield's friends on Wednesday, and support his candidature. On Wednesday, accordingly, the allies met, and it was resolved to press forward vigorously a requisition to Mr. Hadfield. That requisition is now in progress, and it is said if it is signed by 1,000 or 1,200 electors, Mr. Hadfield will accept. Those who think best of Mr. Hadfield, however, cannot believe that he will enter upon a candidature to which the consent and support of the democrats is to be purchased with money.

**SOUTHAMPTON.**—The second Conservative candidate is Mr. Augustus Arthur Vansittart, a member of the Bexley family. The Liberal candidates, Messrs. Cockburn and Wilcox, and the Conservative ones, Messrs. Cochrane and Vansittart, have attended meetings.

**STAFFORD.**—Two more candidates are in the field for Stafford; viz., Mr. Richard N. Philipps, who dates from the Temple, and Mr. Arthur Otway, who dates from Hyde-park-gardens. Mr. Philipps believes that the national welfare and prosperity are bound up in the principles of Free-trade—is anxious to see an extension of the suffrage, protected by the ballot. Mr. Otway is also a Free-trader, a friend to reform, the shortening of Parliaments, the free exercise of the franchise, and the removal of every civil and religious disability.

**STOCKPORT.**—On Wednesday evening, Mr. Ker-shaw, M.P., one of the present representatives of the



borough, and Mr. J. B. Smith, M.P., the new candidate in the Liberal interest, addressed a large and crowded meeting of the electors. The reception of the hon. gentlemen was most enthusiastic, and a vote of approval was carried without a single dissentient. Their committee speak very positively of their chance of success.

**TAVISTOCK.**—Mr. Trelawny, and his rival Mr. Carter, have addressed a meeting of electors, who seemed very well satisfied with their late member; but no resolution was come to. The day of election is not fixed.

**TOWNS.**—A Free-trade candidate, in the person of Mr. Mills, of Tolmers, Hertfordshire, has been brought out here to contest the seat against Mr. Barry Baldwin. Many of the Conservatives are staunch Free-traders.

**WINDSOR.**—A correspondent of the *Daily News* states, for the first time within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, there will be no "Court candidate" for the borough of Windsor, at the ensuing general election. The number of voters now attached to the royal household is about 50; tradesmen, pensioners, and others employed on the royal domain, who would be expected to obey orders, might bring this number up to 120; and there are 710 names on the register. It will thus be seen that, supposing the whip to be used in the most unscrupulous manner, the Court voters might place a candidate respectably on the poll, but would by no means secure his return. This was felt by the friends of Mr. Grenfell, the Liberal and Free-trade candidate, who made these calculations on the clear understanding that the Castle employes would all poll for General Reid and Mr. Vansittart. The friends of freedom of election will, however, rejoice to learn that Mr. Vansittart and General Reid have reckoned without their host on the present occasion. One of the last acts of her Majesty, during the recent sojourn of the Court at the Castle, was to issue her royal commands that no officer attached to her person, however high his position, should interfere with the free exercise of the electoral franchise of her servants or tradesmen at the coming election, on pain of dismissal. Such an order needs no comment. It has already annihilated the hopes of one, and it only requires the presence of a second Liberal in the field to ensure the rejection of both the ministerial candidates.—*Daily News*.

**WORCESTER.**—It was announced on Friday evening that Mr. McGarel, the Conservative candidate, had retired, and the rumour was confirmed next day; and, therefore, Mr. Laselett will probably be elected without opposition. The election is fixed for Wednesday (this day).

**YORK.**—A placard was issued on Tuesday morning, which announced that the election committee appointed by the Liberal party, had had a meeting the preceding evening, but had not been able to agree as to the two candidates to be supported. It was recommended, therefore, that a personal canvass should be resorted to. On the same morning, circulars were issued by George Leeman, Esq., stating that on the preceding evening he had consented to become a candidate, and inviting his friends to meet on Tuesday evening, in the Festival Concert Room, to take steps for securing his election. Accordingly a very large number of the citizens attended, when Mr. Alderman Meek was called to the chair, and Mr. Leeman entered at considerable length into an explanation of his political views, which are of a decidedly Liberal character. He avowed himself a Free-trader; in favour of extending the Parliamentary Suffrage to municipal voters; in favour of the ballot, triennial Parliaments, and a more equal apportionment of electoral districts; and against all State-endowments of religion. Resolutions were unanimously passed, to the effect that the meeting had heard with the utmost satisfaction the able exposition which Mr. Leeman had given of his views on the great questions of the day, and pledging itself to support him. On Thursday morning, Mr. Leeman commenced his personal canvass.—The other Liberal candidates, it will be remembered, are Mr. W. M. Milner, Mr. Henry Vincent, and Mr. Pashley. Mr. Vincent's friends have formed a committee, and made the necessary arrangements for carrying on a contest; but it is generally believed that Mr. Pashley will resign. Mr. Milner has not yet commenced his canvass. Mr. J. G. Smyth, the present Conservative member, has also commenced his canvass, and there appears every probability that the election will be very warmly contested.—On Wednesday evening, Mr. H. Vincent's committee resolved upon a meeting of the electoral body, in the Festival Concert Hall, on the following night. They were up all night, and issued three thousand circulars to the electors. So dense was the meeting thus hastily summoned, that the seats had to be removed from the body of the huge building. At eight o'clock, Mr. Vincent appeared in the orchestra, accompanied by three hundred of his committee and their friends, and was greeted with loud cheering, which was renewed again and again. Mr. John Briggs, of the Society of Friends, was voted to the chair. Mr. Vincent then addressed the assembly.

He spoke for the right of every constituency to elect its own candidates—detailed all the steps taken from the last and the present election, and stated that a party that had already polled, under such advantageous circumstances, really nine times over, had a right to demand the choice of its electors. He briefly touched upon his principles, and declared, that if the meeting selected him as an independent candidate, he was ready to contest the city, and unite with any candidate the other section of the Reform party might choose to adopt.

The following resolution was then moved and carried unanimously, with three times three cheers:—

That this meeting of the Liberal electors of York declares its opinion that Henry Vincent, Esq., is a fit and proper person to represent this city in Parliament, and pledges itself to sustain him by all lawful means, and to carry him through the poll.

Mr. Vincent at once rose and said: "I accept the candidature of the Independent party, and will cordially unite with Mr. Milner, or Mr. Pashley, or Mr. Leeman, or any other Liberal candidate the other section of the Reform party may choose to adopt" [protracted cheering]. He also stated that he was opposed to a personal canvass; but that he intended to call upon the electors to answer any questions they might individually wish to put to him. On Friday, he visited many of the workshops, where the cry of the men was, "Plumpers, Sir, unless the Whigs act honestly towards you." On Friday night, all the ward committees were organized, and everything prepared for a vigorous contest.

#### EUROPE, AMERICA, AND AUSTRALIA.

No event since the *coup d'état* of the 2nd of December has caused so great a sensation in Paris as the judgment given on Friday by the civil tribunals of the Seine in the matter of the confiscation of the property of the family of Orleans. The decision does not set aside the confiscation—it merely determines that the courts are competent to take cognisance of the case; but still the decision is felt to show an independence on the part of the courts which was scarcely to be expected. The following is the judgment of the court:—

Whereas the members of the Orleans family present themselves as proprietors of the domains of Neuilly and of Monceaux, either in virtue of the donation of the 7th of August, 1830, or in quality of the heirs of their father, and for a part of the Princess Adelaide, their aunt, or in virtue of a possession prolonged for more than twenty years, and which may found prescription;

Whereas their action has for object the property of these two domains;

Whereas the ordinary tribunals are exclusively competent to decide on questions of property, of validity of contracts, and of prescription;

That this principle has always been applied as well with regard to the State as to private individuals;

That it thus belongs to the Tribunal alone to judge of the claims of the parties, and to apply the law to the facts to which the trial may give rise;

The Tribunal declares itself competent, keeps the case before it, fixes this day fortnight for discussing it on its merits, and condemns the Prefect of the Seine to the costs of the incident.

The delivery of the judgment was followed by applause from the auditory, and congratulation among the advocates. It is not known what step the Government will take. It was said that the intention was to carry the case before the Court of Appeal, of which M. Troplong is President, and who is said to have been one of the principal advisers of Louis Napoleon in the whole affair of the confiscation, and who, more recently, showed his devotion to the cause by annulling the judgment of the tribunal *de première instance*, in the case of M. Bocher, for the purpose of inflicting a more severe judgment upon that gentleman. But more lately it is said, that on sounding the feelings of the judges, it has been found that they are almost unanimous in maintaining the right of the Courts to interfere in such matters, so that there is very little chance of reversing judgment. It is therefore thought that some pretext will be made to bring the affair before the Council of State.

The President went on Wednesday to Orleans. "As the journey of the President," says the *Moniteur de Loiret*, "was exclusively for the interest and improvement of a country hitherto neglected, it was wished to avoid the loss of time caused by official presentations, and for that reason the account of his intended arrival was contradicted by the journals." Although not official, however, the "progress" was interrupted by numerous presentations, and an extensive distribution of money and decorations took place.

The *Patrie* of Saturday stated "that the Minister of Police has signified to the proprietors of foreign journals that they will be required to insert contradictions of all false news published by them, and in case of their refusal, their newspapers will not be allowed to enter France." The very next day the correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette*, M. Beckmann, was summoned before the head of that department, roundly taken to task for insinuating in one of his letters that several deputies of the Corps Législatif were secretly assisted with funds from the Elysée, and ordered to insert in his correspondence a contradiction to this report under penalty of immediate interdiction.

M. Flocon, who was a member of the Provisional Government in 1848, M. Meyer and M. Bastian, editors of the *Démocrate du Rhin*, published at Strasbourg previous to the 2nd December, received a few months since, from the judicial authorities of Baden, a summons to appear before the tribunal of the Grand Duchy, on account of the several articles published in their journal against the Grand Duke; but not appearing, M. Flocon has been condemned by default to two and a half years', M. Meyer to eight months', and M. Bastian to fourteen months' imprisonment.

The *Moniteur* takes the trouble to deny that the empire will be proclaimed on the 10th of May.

A decree ordains that 1861 shall be reckoned as a year of campaign to all the troops employed in the suppressing the disturbances of December.

The Conservatives of Berne have obtained a great triumph over the Radicals, on the question of con-

tinuing the present authorities. Nearly 80,000 electors recorded their votes; and the majority in favour of the Council of the Government was 5,845.

Correspondence from Naples states that twenty-eight of the politically accused have been removed without trial from the prisons of Naples to the penal islands. The intelligence from Montefusco, where Poerio and his companions are confined, is still very sad. A special order from the general of the district says, "These prisoners are to be treated with the full prison severity, especially Poerio and Nisco, who are not worthy to live. They are to have no medical treatment." A letter from one of the prisoners to his wife says:—

I pray you, my dear wife, to present yourself to General Polombo, and to the Minister of Public Works, and tell those gentlemen the state we are in—more cruelly treated than the worst of criminals. A hundred soldiers guard us night and day, and we are fifty-one prisoners in all, chained continually, so I think a less guard would be sufficient under such circumstances; but this is no business of yours or mine. If you could send us back to our old prison on the island, we could bear it better. God bless you all, and may you find comfort in the family, &c.

A letter from Malta, in the *Risorgimento* of Turin, of the 21st, states that Signor Catturi, a baritone singer, now at La Valetta, having sung the following verses of Metastasio:—

"Al valore, d'un Romano  
Tutta Italia s'erge."

(All Italy will rise on witnessing the valour of a Roman), some political refugees, applying these verses to the present times, threw him an Italian tri-coloured cockade. Catturi picked it up, fixed it to his breast, and continued to sing in the midst of the most enthusiastic applause. But on the following day, the superintendent of police sent for him, and told him that if he repeated the offence, he must expect to be expelled the island. Is not Malta an English possession?

The Zollverein Congress was opened at Berlin on the 19th, when the Minister President, Mons. von Manteuffel, delivered a discourse. He expressed his regret that the Government had not been able to convoke the Congress earlier, but cherished the hope that the bond of material interests, now uniting the various States represented, would retain all its strength in the prospective renewal and extension of the Zollverein. When this, the chief end of their deliberations, had been secured, other questions might become the subject of discussion. The representative of Bavaria, Customs-Councillor Mexner, replied. He expressed his wish that Austria should be admitted to participate in the deliberations of the Congress by the organ of a plenipotentiary; but he did not fix any precise period for this admission.

The Grand Duke of Baden died on Saturday night.

Kossuth's family have been set at liberty by the Austrian Government, and will leave the country on the 1st of May. The *Times* correspondent adds:—

From a perfectly credible source I learn that Madame Messényi, who is said to have as much moral courage as all the rest of her family put together, completely baffled all the attempts of the authorities to extract any information of consequence from her. The military judge (auditor), to whom the case was entrusted, dictated a protocol purporting to be a recapitulation of the admissions made by the defendants, and Madame Messényi was instructed to sign it. "Never," cried the spirited woman, "will I consent to sign that which, though not positively false, is not perfectly true. Let me dictate the protocol, which I am well able to do, and then I will willingly sign it."

We have news from the United States to the 10th. On the previous day, telegraphic communication was completed between New York and New Orleans. A message from the former city traversed the intervening 3,000 miles, and arrived in 60 minutes less than no time!

Nothing of political importance is communicated. An election riot took place between the Germans and the natives at St. Louis, on the 5th. Kossuth was at Charleston, and received little attention from the Southerners.

Another awful steam-boat explosion took place on the 9th inst., at Lexington, Missouri. The "Saluda" burst her boilers, killing 100 passengers—Mormons, on their way to the Salt Lake.

The latest arrival from Australia, conveyed to a citizen of Dublin the joyful intelligence of the escape of young Francis Meagher. The information was contained in the following letter from an assistant surgeon in the navy:—

H. M. Ship —, Hobart Town, Jan. 18, 1852.

Meagher has made his escape from this. Some say he has broken his parole, others say not. He wrote to the police magistrate of his district, to say that he did not wish his leave extended. Some say he went before the letter was delivered; others say he did not, but that he remained until a person who was sent to watch him came to his house. He came out and asked the man whether he wanted him. He said "No." He then went into the house and escaped through the back way. In two hours after some more police came to arrest him. But the bird had fled, and so the case stands.

By the same arrival we have 56,000 ounces of gold, valued at about £180,000 in the colony, or at about £210,000 in London. The number of persons at the Mount Alexander diggings had increased, and the success of some is described as extraordinary, five persons, in the short space of four days, having obtained £3,000; and in the adjoining "hole" 60 lbs. weight of gold had been found; whilst two Germans in the same spot had collected 30 lbs. in a single day. It was confidently stated that gold had been discovered on the Mitta Mitta River, which

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takes its rise in the Caribungaree mountains, and empties itself into the Hume River. Parties had already started to commence explorations, and Government licenses were about to be issued in this district. The "splendid Victoria nugget," weighing fifty ounces of pure gold, had been sold by auction at Geelong, at £3 12s. 9d. per ounce, but this enhanced price was owing to the beauty of the specimen, as gold dust was selling currently £2 18s. 4d. to £3 per ounce.

#### THE SHIPS SEEN UPON THE ICEBERGS.

The extraordinary statements to which currency was given a fortnight since—that the crew of a vessel on her voyage to Canada, in the spring of last year, had seen two vessels drifting on the ice that comes down about that season from the Arctic regions—grows in distinctness and probability.

The following condensation of the facts, as now understood, is from a leader in the *Times* of the 24th inst.:

About the 20th of April, 1851, the "Renovation," then fourteen days out from Limerick, on her way to Quebec, fell in with numerous icebergs. The second day after sighting the icebergs the mate had the morning watch. At 6 a.m. the ship was running past a vast mass of ice, about five miles, as it was judged, in length, and at about the distance of five or six miles. The ice at its highest part was about thirty feet high. Mr. Simpson perceived two ships, or rather the remains of two ships, imbedded in this iceberg. The ships were very close together—not above twenty or thirty yards apart. One was on her beam-ends, with her deck towards the "Renovation." This was the larger one of the two. She looked like a wreck, and at the time seen she lay only a few yards from the water's edge. The smaller ship of the two was fixed in the ice in an upright position. She did not wear the appearance of a wreck. She had her topmasts on end with lower and topsail yards across; but no topgallant masts. Her sails were not bent. The mate could not positively say whether they were "ships" or "barques." No trace of a boat was to be discerned—nor of any human being on board of either of the two ships. Mr. Simpson very positively states that had any one been on board either of the two ships he must have perceived the "Renovation," but no signal of any kind was made. At the same time it is stated that the telescope with which the "Renovation's" people were endeavouring to make out the ship was a very indifferent one. The distance, too, was so great that they were not able to distinguish anything but the masts and yards. It was impossible for them to see whether or no any gaffs or smaller spars were in their places. This was the sight which was perceived about this very day last twelve-month by the mate of the "Renovation," then being somewhere to the southward of Cape Race. He called up Mr. Lynch, a passenger, out of his berth to gaze at the strange spectacle. Every man of the watch was in turn entrusted with the telescope, and the result of their observations may be fairly stated somewhat as above. The strangest part of the story remains yet untold. An opportunity such as has not been vouchsafed to the efforts of the civilized world was thrust as it were upon a man who had taken no pains about the matter. Strange to say, such was his apathy, or his stupidity, that he took no more notice of it than though he had been rounding the South Foreland or standing into Cork harbour. The only excuse that can be made for him is, that he appears at the time to have been suffering under great bodily indisposition. "I went down," writes the mate, "and called the master (Mr. Coward), who was lying very ill in bed, and reported the circumstance to him. At first he did not speak. I mentioned it a second time, when he said, 'Never mind.' . . . We continued our course. I did not like to incur the responsibility of altering it without the master's sanction, but fully expected to receive orders to close the vessels." Those orders were never given. So complete is the ignorance of passing events among this class of men that it does not appear that any one on board the ship was aware that a reward had been offered for the discovery of the missing ships and of their crews!

Thus, then, the best opportunity of receiving information as to the fate of the expedition has been omitted, and will, in all probability, never be recovered. The current upon which the iceberg that contained the ships was floating was setting to the south-west at the rate of about two miles an hour. It is to be presumed that the larger ship—the one which lay on her beam ends, near the edge of the ice—when disengaged by the melting of the berg, would go down, and her secrets with her. Of the smaller ship we cannot say anything—for who can tell what injury the hull may have received during the course of such rude navigation? We must content ourselves with drawing such conclusions as we best can from the position of the two ships when seen from the deck of the "Renovation." In the first place they were two ships, and that is a very noticeable fact—two large ships. In the second place, had they been mere whalers or trading vessels, or, indeed, any but ships fitted with peculiar care for some especial service in the Arctic regions, it is more than probable they would never have stood the rough strain upon their timbers. Both these considerations would make us incline to the belief, that the ships seen were in reality the ships in which Sir John Franklin and his companions set sail from the shores of England. If this hypothesis be admitted as a true, or, at least, as a probable one—our next guess must be made at the condition of the crews when they abandoned, or were forced to quit, their ships. One of them, at least, was no wreck. They were so near to each other, that the whole ship could well have afforded assistance to her shattered consort. Is it not, then, most probable, that Sir John Franklin and his companions quitted the ships by their own free act, either because they saw that they must be hurried away with the iceberg they knew not where, or because, seeing the ships firmly imbedded and without prospect of delivery, they were induced to quit the ships for some spot where some such food as the Polar regions yield might be procured to eke out their scanty rations? If they have found such a spot—we almost tremble to inspire hope, and yet we would not rudely quench it in the minds of those who still expect to see Sir John Franklin.

LONDON HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—The anniversary festival of this institution was held on Wednesday last, at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street. There was a very large attendance of gentlemen interested in the cause, amongst whom were the Marquis of Douro, the Earl of Albemarle, Mr. J. P. Knight, R.A., J. W. J. Barton, Mr. Culling E. Smith, Mr. M. A. Moore, Mr. M. Sampson, Dr. Quin, &c. The Earl of Albemarle occupied the chair, and after the usual toasts, Mr. Yeldham proposed "the memory of Samuel Hahnemann." In an eloquent speech he appealed to the supporters of homœopathy for assistance in extending the benefits of the system to those who would gladly avail themselves of it, but were prevented by limited accommodation. The Chairman, in giving the toast, "Success to the Homœopathic Hospital," gave some interesting details of the progress of the institution. It appears that from 1852 to 1853, 3,008 out-patients were registered, of whom 682 were cured, and 1,437 relieved. The in-patients received during that period were 213, of whom 128 were cured and 52 relieved. The total number of patients received since the opening of the institution in 1849 was 3,221. Particular attention was drawn to the remarkable increase of out-door patients, as indicative of the growing popularity of homœopathy. Of the in-patients, sixty per cent. were stated to have been cured—many of them severe cases of chronic disease. Dr. Quin, at some length, responded to the toast; and, in the course of his speech, referred to the fact that a daughter of Hahnemann was then present in the gallery. The subscriptions announced amounted to £712 6s. 2d. Several other toasts were given and responded to in the course of the evening. A considerable number of ladies were present in the gallery.

WHAT AN EAST WIND DOES.—The recent long-continued easterly wind has been the most protracted and "hard-hearted," as the pilots term it, that has been known for years. Many of the crews of the ships which were kept knocking about in the chops of the Channel, were absolutely reduced to a starving condition; and in one instance lived on cocoa-nuts for nearly three weeks! The non-arrival of foreign-going shipping in the docks has also produced the greatest distress amongst the many thousand labourers who are dependent upon the unloading of cargoes. It is computed that upwards of 200,000 tons of cotton for the Liverpool market was kept back.

SHARP PRACTICE ON THE ROADS.—The competition among the omnibuses which run from Paddington to King's-cross for a penny each passenger the whole distance, is now so great, that three run in company. Those which run from Paddington to the Bank now charge a penny from the former place to Portland-road, and from thence to King's-cross a penny; but as soon as the latter point is passed, and the competition ceases, the notice is reversed, and three-pence becomes the lowest fare charged.

A GREENACRE MURDER IN MANCHESTER.—The head of a middle-aged woman has been found in the river Irwell, near Manchester. It was crammed into a reticule-basket, over which a piece of printed calico was fastened. The head had been severed from the trunk by a sharp instrument; but a surgeon is of opinion not from a corpse under dissection. The police have had the river dragged in search of the body, but in vain.

EXTENSIVE FIRES ON MOSS LAND.—During the last four or five days a large tract of land, in the parishes of Prescot, Bickerstaff, and Ormskirk, about nine miles from Liverpool, has been on fire, which at every increase in the strength of the breeze, breaks out into sheets of flame extending over several acres. The whole of the property belongs to the Earl of Derby, the loss to whom will be very considerable—certainly several thousand pounds. The fires appear to have broken out in various directions from a variety of causes—among others, sparks from the passing railway trains, as the fire rages mostly on the banks of the East Lancashire Railway.

IMPORTANT MINERALOGICAL DISCOVERY.—The *Newcastle Journal* states that most important discoveries of first-rate iron-stone have been recently made in the oolite district near Thirsk, amongst which are the beds known as the Cleveland and the Northampton. There is a great variety of ores, the iron being found in combination with the lime and sandstone as well as the clay of the geological formation.

FLIGHT OF MR. FEAROUS O'CONNOR.—Mr. Fearous O'Connor arrived at Liverpool on Friday night, and put up at the Queen's Hotel. The next morning at an early hour, he went on board the royal mail steam ship "Canada," which sailed about one o'clock for the United States. The object of Mr. Fearous O'Connor's flight is said to be to avoid the commission of lunacy which has been issued against him.

SEVEN CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.—The village of Renton, about sixteen miles from Glasgow, has been the scene of a most appalling catastrophe—the destruction of two dwelling-houses by fire, and the death of seven children. It appears that the villagers were ignorant of the fire having broken out till too late, for no attempt was made to rescue the children, and it is probable that the smoke had suffocated them, and prevented them from crying for assistance. There being no fire-engine in the village, both houses were totally consumed. When the bodies were extricated, they were so much charred and disfigured as not to be recognizable even by their own parents, with the exception of two brothers, who had evidently perished in each other's arms.

#### LITERATURE.

*Pauperism and the Poor Laws.* By ROBERT PASHLEY, one of her Majesty's Counsel; late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; Author of "Travels in Crete." London: Longman and Co., Paternoster-row.

(SECOND NOTICE).

"So hither, thither, upward, downward, driven,  
Like evil spirits in the tempest's blast;  
To them relief nor settlement is given,  
Nor hope that this remove will be the last."

SUCH is the venturesome translation of a well-known passage of Dante's, which Mr. Pashley places at the head of a chapter on the statute of the 14th of Charles the Second, authorising the removal of paupers to their places of "settlement." Warned by the experience of previous legislation, the author of the great Elizabethan enactment provided for the relief of the pauper wherever resident, and for the removal to their birth-place only of habitual vagrants. The reasons alleged for the new provision were, that the existing law "doth enforce many to turn incorrigible rogues, and others to perish for want." Mr. Pashley finds in the trebling of the price of wheat between 1654 and 1662, a reason for the increase of pauperism; and, interposing a valuable political aphorism—"So hard is the wisdom of abstaining from legislation, and so easy is it for those who wield an almost absolute power, to apply an ill-contrived and inadequate remedy to an evil, the pressure of which is severely felt, though its cause may not be understood"—goes on to say:—

It cannot reasonably be doubted that the new statute was solely the work of the landowners of the day, and was adopted exclusively on a mistaken view of their own interests. The first Parliament of the Restoration was not likely to be greatly swayed by any strong sense of right or justice, or to be prevented from disregarding the welfare of the poor and destitute members of the community. It was easy for such a Parliament to adopt the pernicious idea of reverting to a principle, which had received an ample trial, and had been found injurious, and rejected, so long before. This was done by restricting a man's labour to a single parish, and so restoring, as nearly as could be effected, that relation which had existed, in a by-gone and barbarous age, between the mere land and the labourer who renders it productive. By this statute, however, fetters are imposed on the labour under which his race has suffered for five or six generations. The free exercise of his industry is denied him; he once more becomes *adscriptus glebe*, and from the chain which binds him to the spot where he was born, or otherwise became settled, he can only free himself by performing some statutory condition which shall rivet on him similar bonds in another place. The name of serf or villein has, it is true, fallen into disuse; but the spirit of serfdom and villeinage has been preserved, by the legislation of Charles II., the practical effect of which, from the very first, has been to detain every labouring man within the parish where accident may have given him a settlement. The serf or villein of feudal barbarism, effectually acquired his freedom, if, escaping from the bondage of his original settlement, he resided for a year and a day within the walls of a town; but no term of mere residence, even if it endured from generation to generation, could, under the statute of Charles the Second, destroy the poor man's liability to removal to the original place of his derivative settlement."

The last sentence is no longer of force. By an act passed in the tenth of the present reign, five years' residence makes a pauper irremovable. Manifest and grievous, however, are the evils inflicted by the present law of settlement. The labourer is unable to follow the currents of the labour market, and shift from place to place with the chances of occupation; for if unable to obtain employment on his arrival, neither can he rely upon temporary parish aid, but will be immediately, under a magistrate's order, taken back to the place whence he came;—nor will employers, in country districts, be ready to pay wages to a man for whom they would not otherwise have to pay rates. The clearing estates of their human growth, with less compunction than so much brushwood or timber—the huddling of the glebe-born surplus population into urban hovels—the weary miles that the ploughman and his fellow vassals have to plod to and from their work plot—are attributable in great part to the anxiety of landlord and farmer to prevent the poor from gaining a settlement upon the soil enriched by their labours. And, lastly, litigation to the amount of more than £100,000 per annum is an incidence of this law. Of the difficulty of establishing a legal "settlement," and of the costliness of disputed removals, Mr. Pashley's experience affords this piquant illustration:—

"Idle, in the West Riding, some years ago, removed a large family of paupers to *Calverley*. *Calverley* showed, by way of answer, on appeal at the sessions, that a subsequent settlement, by renting a tenement worth £10 a year, had been gained in *Thirsk* in the North Riding. Hereupon the order was quashed, and *Idle* now removed to *Thirsk*. The case of *Calverley* against *Idle* had been decided in January, and at the following July sessions, *Thirsk* against *Idle* came on to be heard. The result of a full consideration of the whole case, at the July sessions, led the Court then to decide that the settlement in *Thirsk* had not been gained. The same chairman of sessions presided both in January and July, a man of excellent sense and judgment, sufficient legal knowledge, and, in every respect, most competent to the efficient discharge of all his judicial duties. I believe that each decision was right. A court must always judge '*secundum allegata et probata*' on the case actually before it. Had *Thirsk* been compelled to defend itself



on the first trial, the supposed settlement there would not have been successfully made out; and Calverley, the real place of settlement, would have been fixed with the paupers. The costs incurred in this litigation, by the two successful parishes, Calverley and Thirsk, were very heavy. How much was the outlay of Idle, which failed twice, I know not. I was myself counsel for the appellants on each occasion."

As a remedy for the misery of removals, and a mitigation of the cost of disputed settlements, our author suggests the substitution of money orders, and an alteration in the method of adjudication; but he is of opinion that this change "would still leave unchecked the greater part of the social evil which the poor-law legislation of the last two centuries had created and fostered, and would leave in undiminished energy most of the demoralising influences to which that law still subjects the labouring population." He therefore advances the following proposal:—

"That the law of settlement be wholly repealed; that the various provisions for raising and administering relief to the poor be consolidated to one statute; that the yearly sum needed for such relief continue to be raised by parochial rates on real property; that two-thirds of this sum be raised by a pound rate, equal throughout the whole country; and the remainder by a further rate, raising in every parish a sum equal to one-third of the actual expenditure of such parish. If the whole net rental of real property in England, when correctly estimated, should amount to £120,000,000 yearly—and it certainly does amount to some such sum—it follows that a year's relief to the poor, taken at the extravagantly high amount of £6,000,000, will be raised by a pound rate of 1s. on such rental. Of this 1s. every parish, by the proposed plan, would equally contribute 8d. in the pound on its net rental. Thus, by an equal charge of a moderate amount, two-thirds of the whole sum needed, or £4,000,000, would be raised. The remaining £2,000,000 would be contributed by property in different parishes, in exact proportion to the pauperism found in each parish."

The retention of one-third as a local burden, is in deference to the objection usually urged against a national rate—that it would withdraw all motive for local vigilance and economy.

We regret that no attention is bestowed upon the question of the reproductive employment of paupers. That the question has worked itself into prominence, is testified by even the slight and almost contemptuous notice it receives in the recently-issued Report of the Commissioners. That able-bodied paupers be set to work, was the object of Elizabethan legislation—the demand of Sir Matthew Hale and Daniel Defoe—and though the opprobrium of modern economists, the subject of hopeful agitation and experiment at the present moment. We can see no objection to the *bond fide* employment of the adult pauper that does not equally apply to the industrial training of the juvenile pauper—of which Mr. Pashley is enamoured. The whole subject, however, is marked out for frequent and thorough discussion; and we heartily thank the learned gentleman for his large and valuable contribution to the most practical department of social science.

#### Statement of Facts connected with the Expulsion of Three Students from New College, London.

By ROBERT M. THEOBALD, A.M., one of the Expelled. London: Robert Theobald, 26, Paternoster-row.

A FORTNIGHT or three weeks ago we inserted in this paper a letter giving the students' version of the facts which had resulted in their expulsion from New College. They were briefly stated, and without comment. Our columns were, of course, open to any communication from the College authorities in explanation, correction, or remark on what then appeared. As it has been left unnoticed, we suppose the statements therein made were substantially true; and they are now repeated, but in a much more expanded form, in the pamphlet before us. We have read it with deep and painful interest. On the opinions held by the three expelled students on the subjects of Inspiration and the Authority of Scripture we say nothing further, than that thousands of earnest-hearted and intelligent Christians, in common with ourselves, will learn with surprise that they are practically branded by Congregationalist Professors as a pestilent heresy. Gladly would we have been silent if truth and duty would have permitted us—but, after the perusal of this "Statement," we feel impelled, putting out of view every personal interest, to ask ourselves the following questions:—"Are the questions, for the views entertained on which these gentlemen have been expelled from College, such as, looking to their future occupation, they were bound to investigate carefully, intelligently, and fearless of consequences?" To this we can find but one reply, and that an affirmative one. "Are the views on these subjects adopted by these young men such as indicate any want of confidence in the truth of Divine revelation, reverence for the Scriptures, or moral and spiritual qualification for the ministerial work?" We answer, to the best of our judgment, they are not. They respect rather the *how* than the *what* of God's communication to man, on which all theories are human, not divine—speculative, not authoritative. "Lastly, supposing them to have erred in their conclusion, was the course taken with regard to these students such as

was calculated to correct the error in their minds, or prevent it from spreading further?" We think, just the reverse. It appears to us to have been unreasoning, peremptory, harsh, and, regard being had to its probable effects, most unwise. We doubt not that those who have thus acted have done so in accordance with what they deem the requirements of the system entrusted to them to administer, and we dare say they deplored the necessity laid upon them—but we cannot forbear the remark, that a system which renders such things imperative on men otherwise liberal, just, and straightforward, is terribly unsound *somewhere*, and calls for the severest scrutiny of the wise and good of all shades of theological opinion.

*The Analytical Greek Lexicon*; containing a Grammatical Analysis of every word occurring in the New Testament Scriptures, and Lexicographical Illustrations of its meanings. London: Samuel Bagster and Sons, Paternoster-row.

IN the production of works suited to promote sound biblical learning, Messrs. Bagster confessedly stand unrivalled. The vindication of English scholarship is not their only eminence; they have also proved the superior accuracy and beauty of English typography—engaging attention to their publications, at once by their unsurpassed elegance of appearance, and the unquestionable ability and value of their contents. We have observed with satisfaction, that while issuing works adapted to the advanced scholarship of the present day, they have not disregarded the wants of a humbler class of students than are addressed by the majority of their volumes—those who have not enjoyed ordinary advantages, and require more complete and popular aids than are necessary to men of higher culture and of larger pretensions to sacred learning. The "Analytical Hebrew and Chaldee Lexicon" was prepared for such a class; and was truly a boon to those whose acquaintance with the language of the Old Testament Scriptures was meagre and incomplete—it must have assisted many to perfect and extend their knowledge, and to make useful application of their first mastery of the elements of Hebrew learning.

Similar in plan to the work we have mentioned is this new Analytical Greek Lexicon. It contains an alphabetical arrangement of every inflexion of every word occurring in the Greek New Testament, naming exactly each form, referring it to its root, and thus presenting a precise analysis of the entire verbal contents of the Greek Scriptures. Thus the student is able, without difficulty, to inform himself respecting every peculiarity or irregularity that he may meet with, and to obtain full and decisive answers to almost all questions which may arise as to construction and etymology. It also contains Lexicography, in the common sense—the exhibition of the meanings of words. These are classed according to relation to the primitive signification of each word; and the passages in which they occur are so extensively referred to, as almost to constitute this portion of the work a Concordance as well as a Lexicon. Although the various significations are not accompanied by explanations and remarks on usage, as in some lexicons, the significations themselves are so fully and clearly given, that very few purposes of study are likely to demand more assistance than is here given. Another feature of the volume is yet to be noticed,—a series of paradigms, complete and well-arranged, with explanatory comments; forming a very useful grammatical introduction to the work. Thus are combined four valuable advantages;—a full lexicon; a dictionary of every derivative and modification of the roots of the language; an exposition of difficulties and peculiarities; and a concordance of principal passages.

The preface to the volume, in order to prevent misconception, thus states the design of the work:—"To assist in cases where assistance is a kindly and really beneficial service—where time and labour need to be husbanded—where ordinary advantages are wanting—where it would not impair but cheer a true spirit of self-reliance, and call forth, rather than enfeeble, habits of industry and enterprise. In such cases, the earnest student may have recourse to an aid like this, either to shorten and smooth his path in the acquisition of the fundamental facts of a language, or, what is perhaps a still more useful application, to test the correctness of the results of his own independent investigations." We will only add the remark, that we are persuaded that there are numbers of Christian ministers throughout the land, conscientiously diligent in making a first-hand acquaintance with the New Testament, but who have been altogether their own instructors, or have to contend with the disadvantages of an imperfect general education, and a brief special preparation for the duties of the ministry, to whom this book will be a true friend and helper: and we recommend it earnestly to their attention. It is true that the scholarship of Nonconformist pastors has been greatly heightened and extended lately, and promises to be yet more so; but there are many in the position we have described, who may derive the greatest benefits from the use of this work.

There are, also, many young gentlemen who go into the "holy orders" of the Establishment, after a mathematical degree, or a career in which "cramming" was the only learning, who are but too sadly ignorant almost equally of the New Testament and its original language, and who may be greatly assisted hereby to some suitable biblical attainments. It is, indeed, a most excellent and useful work—in design, plan, and execution.

*Scott's Commentary on the Bible.* In Six Vols., 4to. London: Wertheime and Macintosh, Paternoster-row.

THIS valuable publication, as our readers are probably aware, was two years ago offered to the public by Messrs. Seeley, at a charge of six guineas. Notwithstanding the extensive sale of the work, at that time, there is, no doubt, room for a very large increase, especially amongst persons of more restricted means. With this view, a new edition, with maps, engravings, and other adjuncts, detailed elsewhere, increasing its value and completeness, is now offered at only half that amount. It may be imagined that a very extensive sale will be necessary to indemnify the publishers for their great outlay in their praiseworthy enterprise, and we cordially wish them the success they deserve. "Scott's Commentary" needs no word of approbation from us. Its value as a standard theological work, adapted to modern times, is admitted on all hand. The age demands from Christians an intelligent as well as a heartfelt belief in the great truths of revelation, and in the book from which they are drawn; and it is only by "searching the Scriptures" with such valuable aids as this classical work in Divinity, that this well-grounded confidence can be obtained.

*Phillips' Industrial and Commercial Atlas of the World.* 8vo. Parts I. and II. London: Bishop, Paternoster-row.

THE Penny Maps issued by this publisher were miracles of cheapness; and have now an honoured place on many a poor scholar's shelves. This series is designed for the counting-house or class-room; and is admirably adapted to either. One of the maps in the part before us—Europe—is on a scale of three-quarters of an inch to the 100 miles; the surface is well filled in; the physical outline of the country boldly drawn; the latest political demarcations observed; the sites of land and sea fights marked down; and the principal routes by railway and steamer are tracked. The letter-press descriptions are very minute and complete.

#### GLEANINGS.

A London auctioneer has undertaken to "knock down" Ben Nevis, the highest mountain in all Scotland.

THE WORST FORM OF FRENCH TYRANNY.—Nearly 1,200,000 French corsets are imported into this country every year.—*Punch*.

A boy ten years old drowned himself in Derby on Wednesday week, from mortification at his mother having discovered that he had stolen sixpence.

Dr. Ellenberg died lately at Prague, in consequence of having swallowed poison as an experiment for the interest of science. He had been in the habit of making these trials in presence of scientific men, after having previously taken an antidote.

Lord Derby has commonly been regarded as obstinate rather than versatile; as terrible rather than seductive; but it is now clear that his favourite mood is the "melting" one. We have seen him as a lion, as a boar, and as a flame; he is now gliding away in a running stream.—*Times*.

To-morrow her Majesty has a second Drawing-room; on the 5th of next month there will be a State Ball at Buckingham Palace; on the 10th there will be a State Concert; and on the 13th a Drawing-room in celebration of the Queen's birth-day.

Mr. Baron Parke made a rather weak pun on Monday week in the Court of Exchequer, which the *Morning Post* think "deserves to be recorded." (!) The learned baron, alluding to the judgment pronounced in the Court by Mr. Baron Martin in favour of the admission of Jews into Parliament, stated that his learned brother would in future be styled among the Hebrew fraternity the good Samaritan.—(Sam Martin)!

It is said, that Madame Jenny Goldschmidt *née* Lind (so runs her present style) is expected to leave the United States for Europe in the course of the summer.

An American paper records the following as a "fact."—Young ladies who are accustomed to read newspapers are always observed to possess winning ways, most amiable dispositions, invariably make good wives, and always select good husbands.

Father Gavazzi has resumed his lectures at Willis's Rooms, his object being to demonstrate that Italy, as a nation, does not sympathize with the measures and public conduct of the Papacy.

The Electric Telegraph Company have just completed their Great Northern system of telegraph to York, a distance of 220 miles, placing the agricultural district of the Lincolnshire Wolds in immediate communication with London, the West of England, and the North.

THE UTMOST FARTHING.—A gravestone in Middlesboro' churchyard was broken and defaced, last week, by order of "the pastor," the Rev. Mr. Peel, because the full amount agreed to be given to him for allowing it to be placed there had not been paid.—*North British Daily Mail*.

A writer in the *Bristol Times* tells a rather remarkable anecdote of a lipard in the collection at the Clifton



Zoological Gardens: "One about a foot long had swallowed another nearly as long as itself, but not having taken the precaution to bite off its head, it commenced scratching when it got down, and scratched a hole in the side of the other, through which it emerged in safety, while the voracious one died from the injury, and was speedily gobbled up in turn by his relations!"

Notes and Queries quotes the following ingenious Jacobite toast from Byrom's "Miscellaneous Poems," edit. 1773.

"God bless the King, I mean the Faith's Defender;  
God bless—no harm in blessing—the Pretender;  
Who that Pretender is, and who is King,  
God bless us all—that's quite another thing."

The custom of blessing persons when they sneeze, says the *Weekly News*, is still prevalent in Europe, and many remote parts of Asia and Africa. A writer in a literary contemporary says he has found traces of it amongst the American tribes at the period of the Spanish Conquest. In 1542, when Hernando de Soto, the famous conquistador of Florida, had an interview with the Cacique Guashoya, the following curious incident occurred:—"In the midst of their conversation, the Cacique happened to sneeze. Upon this, all his attendants bowed their heads, opened and closed their arms; and making their signs of veneration, saluted their prince with various phrases of the same purport: 'May the sun guard you,' 'may the sun be with you,' 'may the sun shine upon you,' 'defend you,' 'prosper you,' and the like; each uttered the phrase that came first to his mind, and for a short time there was a universal murmuring of these compliments."

The Council of the Society of Arts propose a combination of Literary and Mechanics Institutions with that society—a scheme which has been warmly approved. Amongst the probable advantages pointed out in the returns are, greater facilities in the arrangement of lectures, and in obtaining eminent lecturers in whose ability and principles confidence may be reposed—in the purchase and loan of books, apparatus, diagrams, specimens, and other means of illustration—in obtaining competent class teachers—and in the dissemination of information relative to new inventions and discoveries, and to the proceedings of other societies. But the main point—and that, indeed, on which all the other advantages depend—is, the establishment of a central committee for collecting and diffusing early and accurate information on scientific and practical matters, and for recording, arranging, and disseminating the facts and experiences of local institutions for the benefit of all. A conference on the subject is to be held early in May, at which many delegates will be present.

By the liberality of Mr. Rogers, the department of MSS. in the British Museum has been lately enriched with a document of peculiar interest to English literature—namely, the original covenant of indenture between John Milton, gent., and Samuel Symons, printer, for the sale and publication of "Paradise Lost," dated the 27th of April, 1667. By the terms of agreement, Milton was to receive £5 at once, and an additional £5 after the sale of 1,300 copies of each of the first, the second, and the third "impressions" or editions—making in all the sum of £20 to be received for the copy of the work and the sale of 3,900 copies! The document is signed and sealed by "John Milton," and witnessed by his servant "Benjamin Greene."

A HINT TO HOUSEWIVES.—The *American Union* shows young beginners "how to buy good geese." A gentleman who paid the best prices for his provisions, was once deceived in the age of some poultry. Meeting the deceptive tradesman a few days afterwards, he walked up to his waggon and stammered out, "G-gu-gu-got any gee-gee-geese, to day?" "O, yes!" said the butcher, "a fine lot." The customer turned them over, and added—"N-now you see I've got a pe-pe-peaky set o' fellows at my house! an' they eat a great de-de-deal o' poultry. Hain't you gu-gu-got any old tu-tu-tough ones?" "Wal—yas," said the butcher, picking them over: "there's one—two—here! four, five o' em." "Is them all the tu-tu-tough 'uns you've got?" "Yes—yes, that's all," said the seller, separating them. "We we-well, then, I reck-reck'n, on the whole," concluded the buyer, with a leer, "I'll ta-ta-take the other lot!" "The feelings of that butcher," adds our contemporary, "may be imagined."

#### BIRTHS.

April 20, at Hatfield, Herts, Mrs. GEORGE MOTOUTT, of a son.  
April 20, at Upper Tulse-hill, Mrs. ABRAHAM HALL, of a daughter.

April 22, at Lower Clapton, Mrs. T. T. CURWEN, of a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

April 20, at Snow-hill Congregational Church, Wolverhampton, by the Rev. W. BEVAN, Mr. J. CUTLER to ELIZA, daughter of Mr. E. POWELL; both of Wolverhampton.

April 21, at Buckland Chapel, Portsea, by the Rev. A. JONES, Mr. G. MAY, of her Majesty's Dockyard, to Miss TARA, of Brickland.

April 22, at Bamford Chapel, near Rochdale, by the Rev. J. BRUCE, Miss MARIA, daughter of J. FENTON, Esq., of Crimble-hall, to HENRY NEWALL, Esq., of Hare-hill, Littleborough, Lancashire.

April 24, at the Baptist Chapel, Emsworth, Hants, by the Rev. W. C. IBBERTSON, Mr. SUTCLIFFE ROBINSON, of Emsworth, to Miss SARAH VON-DRE-AM, of Barmersley, London.

#### DEATHS.

Lately, at her residence, at Andover, in her 73rd year, ANNA MARIA, relict of the late T. WALLINGTON, Esq.

December 8, 1851, at Port Adelaide, South Australia, aged 26, JOHN BAYLY TAILOR ISAAC, formerly of Stowmarket, Suffolk.

April 10, aged 27, JAMES SIMMONS, son of the Rev. J. Simmons, of Olney, Bucks.

April 17, at Worthing, of hooping-cough, aged 2 years and 8 months, JESSIE, the last surviving child of J. BONOMI, Esq., of Chayna-row, Chelsea.

April 18, GERALD BRACKSTONE, infant son of the Rev. J. H. MILLARD, B.A., of Huntingdon.

April 19, at Swallowfield, Berks, in his 60th year, Sir HENRY RUSSELL, Bart.

April 19, at Harlow Bury, Harlow, Essex, in his 70th year, WILLIAM BARNARD, Esq.

April 22, suddenly, HENRY KIDGELL, infant son of the Rev. H. Kidgell, of London.

April 22, at the residence of her son, Isaac Dorey, Baptist minister, 23, Loughborough-park, Brixton, aged 67 years, Mrs. JEMIMA DOREY.

April 22, at Ventnor, I.W., JOHN DOBIE, Esq., solicitor, of Gray's-inn, London.

April 22, after a few days' illness, aged 61, SARAH, wife of J. E. BOURNFIELD, Esq., of Clapham-park.

April 26, at Combe Tannery, near Stowmarket, aged 19 months, CATHERINE HOLMAN, the youngest daughter of Mr. J. WARR.

A Mr. Cornwall, of Kensington, has published a long appeal for the Crystal Palace, in heroic verse, historical, descriptive, and argumentative. The poem of two hundred lines reaches its climax of animated earnestness in the following couplet:—

"Smile, gracious Queen, our mistress as wont,  
This work maintain, don't say remove—oh, don't."

[ADVERTISEMENT].—THE LATE BICESTER RAILWAY ACCIDENT. —Mr. Smith, the plaintiff in this case, laid his damages at £2,000. He settled it with the London and North Western Railway Company for £700. For the benefit of the public as well as himself, Mr. W. H. Halse, the Medical Galvanist, of 22, Brunswick-square, London, thinks it right to state, that all the usual remedies had been tried in Mr. Smith's case without the slightest benefit. His whole nervous system was in a dreadfully shattered state, and his right arm was so completely paralyzed that it was quite powerless: not a single finger could be move. His medical adviser, as a last resource, recommended him to apply to Mr. Halse to be galvanised. In three weeks the paralyzed arm was cured, and the patient restored to health. Think of this, ye revilers of galvanism. Any one may receive Mr. Halse's pamphlet on medical galvanism, gratis and post free, by remitting him two postage stamps to pay the postage of it.

## MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

As is generally the case when Consols reach par, there has been a decided reaction in the funded securities during the past week. Sales on the part of the public have been considerable. Some improvement in price, however, followed the announcement, on Thursday last, that the Bank rate of discount was reduced from 2½ to 2 per cent., and was more than maintained on Friday. On Saturday, the Stock Exchange was dull, and on Monday the prices ruled ½ lower. The uncertain duration of Parliament, the unfavourable reports respecting the budget, and the chequered news from France, have all tended to keep the market uncertain, and to counteract the natural result of a plethora of money. After the Bank announcement, the Lombard-street firms declared that they could allow only 1½ instead of 1½ per cent. for deposits on "call." Exchequer Bills meet with little inquiry, and prices are rather drooping, although a reduction in the Bank's rate of discount has usually a considerable effect upon this market. Bank Stock has been in greater request at enhanced quotations. The Floating Debt has undergone no particular alteration, but the opinion is rather strengthened that the interest will be reduced upon those to be paid off in June.

#### PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
4 per Ct. Cons.	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
Cons. for Acct.	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
3 per Ct. Red.	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
New 3½ per Ct.	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½
Annuities...	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½
India Stock ..	232½	232½	232½	232½	232½	232½
Bank Stock ..	219½	220½	220½	220½	220½	220½
Exchq. Bills...	68 pm.	65 pm.	68 pm.	67 pm.	65 pm.	73 pm.
India Bonds ..	— pm.	86 pm.	85 pm.	87 pm.	87 pm.	83 pm.
Long Annuity ..	6 13-16	6 13-16	6 13-16	6 13-16	6 13-16	6 13-16

The Foreign Market has been influenced by the position of Consols, and also from sales in connexion with the recent advance. On Thursday, after the favourable reaction in the English Funds, there was a very trifling advance. A decrease in value has taken place in the following Stocks, compared with last week:—Brazilian, Peruvian, and Buenos Ayres, 1 per cent.; Portuguese, Russian, Spanish Three per Cent., Sardinian, and Mexican, ½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., and Ecuador, ½. The fall in the latter stock was owing to the anticipation of a fresh revolution, in consequence of the Flores' expedition to Guayaquil. The following are the prices of to-day:—

Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 97; Danish Fives, 104½; French Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Rentes, 100½ 37½; Ditto, Three per Cent., 71½ 25c. (Exchange, 25c. 45c.); Granada, 10½; Brazilian Bonds, 99½; and Ditto, Small, 99; Mexican Bonds, 184½ 34½; Peruvian Bonds, Five per Cent., 105; Ditto, Deferred, 65 66; Portuguese Four per Cent., 38½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 103½; Sardinian Five per Cent., 96½; Acct. 98½; Spanish Bonds, Five per Cent. 25½; Venezuela, 47 8½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 61½ 62; Ditto, Four per Cent., 92½ 3½; Ecuador Bonds, 4½; Austrian Five per Cent., 96.

The downward tendency of Railway Shares early in last week, was stopped on Thursday, when a gradual improvement commenced. A rally of £1 occurred in the principal lines, which was increased on Friday from 5s. to £1. On Monday prices were heavy—in some cases 5s. lower than on Saturday. Foreign Shares have also fluctuated. A decline has occurred in Paris and Strasburgh, Western of France and Northern of France. The following are the prices of the principal lines:—Aberdeen, 13 13½; Birkenhead and Chester, 11½; Bristol and Exeter, 96 98; Caledonian, 20½ 20½; Chester and Holyhead, 21½ 22; Eastern Counties, 8½ 9½; Great Northern, 20½ 20½; Great Western, 91 91½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 72 72½; London and Blackwall, 7½ 8; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 102½ 3½; London and North Western, 123 ¼; Ditto, New Quarter, 21;

London and South Western, 91½ 92; Midland, 67½ 68; North British, 8½ 8½; North Stafford, 8½ 8; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 20½ 21; South Eastern, 21½ 21½; South Wales, 35 5½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 18½ 18½; York and North Midland, 24½ 25½; Boulogne and Amiens, 13½; East Indian, 3½ 3½; Namur and Liege, 6½ 6½; Northern of France, 23½ 4½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 3½ 3½; Rouen and Havre, 11 11½.

The national balance-sheet for the year ending the 5th inst., gives the expenditure at £50,291,322 14s. 5d., being £2,176,996 3s. 6d. less than the income. The debt absorbed £27,978,526 8s. 9d., and the amount of unclaimed dividends restored to the lawful claimants exceeded by £107,009 8s. 3d. the sum that accrued under that head. The amount applied to the reduction of the National Debt was £2,891,122 14s. 7d.; and the balances in the Exchequer on the 5th inst. were £6,838,846 14s. 2d., or £1,040,825 2s. 7½d., less than at the corresponding date of 1851.

The cheapening of money has had rather a favourable effect upon the produce markets, and it is hoped may give a stimulus to other branches of trade. The absence of even what may be termed legitimate speculation, has long been felt as a great want, and seeing the host of doubtful companies that are being projected, articles of daily consumption may be presumed to offer some inducement to capitalists. In the Mining-lane Markets sugar has been largely dealt in, and of West India the supply has been inadequate to the demand. The improvement in prices is 6d. to 1s. per cent. on all descriptions.

The reports of the state of trade in the provinces during the past week show little alteration. A healthy business generally prevails, to which the reduction in the Bank rate of discount will impart additional firmness. A change in the weather also, whenever it shall take place, will cause increased activity.

The reports from the Continental Bourses allude to the general inactivity of business, which had now prevailed for some time past. At Amsterdam and Hamburg scarcely anything was doing among the speculators, but money at the latter place was rather less in demand. From the United States we learn that the increasing abundance of money, and the general feeling of confidence with regard to the gold arrivals of the present year, indicate the approach of a state of affairs which, combined with the plethora of capital on this side, must increase the general tendency to a rise in the prices of all descriptions of securities and the desire for new channels of investment. The proposal of the Mississippi House of Representatives to submit the payment of the foreign debt of the State as a question to the people had been negatived by the Senate.

#### PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols .....	99½	Brazil .....	99½
Do. Account .....	99½	Ecuador .....	48½
3 per Cent. Reduced .....	99½	Dutch 4 per cent. ..	93½
2½ New .....	100½	French 3 per cent. ..	71½
Long Annuities .....	100½	Granada .....	10½
Bank Stock .....	230½	Mexican 4½ per cent. ..	25½
India Stock .....	232½	Portuguese .....	99½
Exchequer Bills—		Russian .....	103½
June .....	73 pm.	Spanish 5 per cent. ..	48½
India Bonds .....	83 pm.	Ditto 3 per cent. ....	21½
		Ditto 4 per cent. ....	25½

#### THE GAZETTE.

Friday, April 23.

#### BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 23 for the week ending on Saturday, the 17th day of April, 1852.

#### ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued .....	£ 33,000,370	Government Debt ..	£ 11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	£ 2,204,200
		Gold Coin & Bullion ..	£ 19,046,000
		Silver Bullion .....	£ 25,575
	£ 33,000,370		£ 23,800,370

#### BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital ..	£ 14,255,000	Government Securities ..	£ 12,195,779
Reserve .....	£ 2,904,325	Other Securities ..	£ 11,004,231
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts) .....	£ 3,265,205	Notes .....	£ 11,004,230
Other Deposits .....	£ 12,904,918	Gold and Silver Coin ..	£ 400,000
Seven-day and other Bills .....	£ 1,100,000		
	£ 23,969,433		£ 23,969,433

Dated the 22nd day of April, 1852.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

#### BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

CLARK, HUGH, Cheesbrough, Hartfordshire, and Bank-chambers, City, stock and share broker.

KNAUTH, CHRISTOPHER JOSEPH, Eastwood, Essex, cattle dealer.

#### BANKRUPT.

BATES, HENRY, and WILLIAMSON, HENRY, Warley, Yorkshire, common brewers, May 24: solicitors, Messrs. Wavell and Co., Halifax.



**FOURAGE, MARY**, Wigan, and Standish-with-Langtree, Lancashire, innkeeper and colliery proprietor, May 1 and 27: solicitor, Mr. Price, Wigan.

**LAOY, JOHN GEORGE**, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street, City, gun manufacturer, May 1, June 12: solicitors, Messrs. Reed and Co., Friday-street, City.

**LAING, JAMES**, Southampton, coal merchant, May 4, June 8: solicitors, Mr. Harle, Southampton-buildings, London; and Mr. Phillips, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

**LAMPLOUGH, HENRY**, Snow-hill, City, chemist, May 1, June 4: solicitors, Messrs. Langley and Gibson, Great James-street, Bedford-row, London.

**LODER, WILLIAM**, Wokingham, Berkshire, innkeeper, May 6, June 8: solicitor, Mr. Scames, Broad-street, London, and Wokingham, Berkshire.

**MAKX, JOHN**, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, victualler, May 3 and 24: solicitors, Mr. Kit-on, Wolverhampton; and Messrs. Motteram and Co., Birmingham.

**PEARCE, THOMAS**, and **THACKRAY, WILLIAM**, Sunderland, Durham, timber merchants, May 11, June 10: solicitors, Messrs. Moors, Bishopwearmouth.

**TODD, RICHARD WILSON**, and **HOBBS, RICHARD**, Bath, Somersetshire, ironmongers, May 6, June 3: solicitor, Mr. Helling, Bath.

**WELSH, THOMAS**, Burslem, Staffordshire, joiner, May 5 and 27: solicitors, Mr. Smith, Shelton, Staffordshire; and Messrs. Motteram and Co., Birmingham.

**YAPPA, ELIZABETH ANN**, Bath, Somersetshire, innkeeper, May 7, June 3: solicitor, Mr. Helling, Bath.

#### SCOTCH SEQUESTERS.

**BAIRD (or MORRISON), ELIZABETH**, Glasgow, innkeeper, May 17.

**BRUCE, ROBERT**, Hamilton, gas-coal carter, April 30 and May 28.

**DALEYMPLE, WILLIAM**, Coupar-Angus, merchant, April 29, and May 20.

**FRASER, DONALD**, sen., Dingwall, ironmonger, April 27 and May 25.

**MACDONALD, DONALD**, the Isle of Skye, farmer, April 30 and May 28.

**MILLER, DAVID**, Dalkeith, seed crusher, April 28 and May 19.

#### DIVIDENDS.

**Thomas Atkinson**, Leeds, grocer, first and final div. of 2s. 1d.; at Mr. Hop's, Leeds, any Tuesday—John Dewhurst, Preston, Lancashire, provision dealer, div. of 7 55-64d.; at Mr. Mackenzie's, Manchester, any Tuesday—James Dixon, Morley, dyer, second div. of 4d.; at Mr. Young's, Leeds, any day—Edward Ground, Wisbech and Parson Drove, Cambridgeshire, draper, first div. of 8s. 6d.; at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street, City, any Wednesday—John Johnson, Liverpool, and Seacombe, Cheshire, grocer, div. of 1s. 2d.; at Mr. Morgan's, Liverpool, April 28, and any subsequent Wednesday—George Nock and John Williams, Frith-street, Soho, goldsmiths, first div. of 1s. 6d.; at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday—Benjamin Thompson, Derby, woollen draper, first div. of 1s. 2d.; April 30, and the subsequent Friday—John Williams, Frith-street, Soho, goldsmith, first div. of 4s. 1d.; at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday—Benjamin Wyon, Regent-street, engraver, first div. of 1s. 9d.; at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane, May 1, and two subsequent Saturdays.

#### Tuesday, April 27.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnizing marriages pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:

Wesleyan Chapel, Lambourne, Berkshire.  
Wesleyan Chapel, Warrington.

#### BANKRUPTS.

**BENJAMIN, JOSEPH DAVID**, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square, dealer in cigars, May 7, and June 11: solicitor, Mr. Graham, Chancery-lane.

**DAVIES, HUMPHREY**, Liverpool, leather-seller, May 13, and June 3: solicitors, Messrs. Blundell and Sharman, Liverpool.

**LAWSON, THOMAS**, Bury, Lancashire, draper, May 10, and June 7: solicitor, Mr. Grundy, Bury.

**M'COOKER, JAMES**, Liverpool, merchant, May 11, and June 7: solicitors, Messrs. Neale and Martin, Liverpool.

**MASON, ALFRED**, Kimbolton, Huntingdonshire, ironmonger, May 7, June 11: solicitors, Messrs. Skilbeck and Hall, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane; and Mr. Prescott, Stourbridge, Worcestershire.

**MILLS, THOMAS**, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire, grocer, May 11, June 7: solicitors, Messrs. Evans and Son, Liverpool.

**NEWMAN, LUND**, Sheffield, draper, May 15, 29: solicitors, Messrs. Hale and Co., Manchester; and Mr. Gould, Sheffield.

**PLUMMER, HENRY**, jun., Golden-lane, St. Luke, wood turner, May 3, June 19: solicitors, Messrs. Terrell and Matthews, Basinghall-street.

**WOOD, JOHN**, and **NORRIS, EDWIN**, Holyland Nether, Yorkshire, corn millers, May 7, June 11: solicitors, Messrs. Marshall, Barnsley, and Bond; and Mr. Barwick, Leeds.

#### DIVIDENDS.

**William Benning**, Fleet-street, City, law bookseller, first div. of 4d., any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street.

**J. Cummins**, Bradford, Yorkshire, linen-draper, first div. of 3s. 6d., April 29, and any subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Freeman's, Leeds.

**John Andrew Edwards**, Toxteth-park, Liverpool, boarding-house keeper, first div. of 7d., April 28, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr. Turner's, Liverpool.

**Charles Christopher Cusack Geary**, Colchester, cheesemonger, first div. of 1s. 7d., any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street.

**Gordon John James Grant**, Liverpool, tobacco broker, first div. of 1s., May 3, and any subsequent Monday, at Mr. Bird's, Liverpool.

**G. Hopkinson**, Liverpool, coach builder, first div. of 2s. 6d., April 28, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Turner's, Liverpool.

**Walter Levy**, White-row, Epitafields, macaroni and vermicelli manufacturer, first div. of 4s., April 29, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street.

**William Nash**, Noble-street, City, wholesale warehouseman, first div. of 1s., April 29, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfield's, Basinghall-street.

**George Pim** and **Sylvanus Pim**, Liverpool, corn merchants, first div. of 1s. 8d., May 3, and any subsequent Monday, at Mr. Bird's, Liverpool.

**John Reid**, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, merchant, first div. of 5s., April 27, and any subsequent Monday or Tuesday, at Mr. Hope's, Leeds.

**Joseph Unsworth**, Liverpool, joiner and builder, third dividend of 2s., April 28, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr. Morgan's, Liverpool.

**Robert Welsh**, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, woollen cloth merchant, first div. of 3s. 4d., April 29, and any subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Freeman's, Leeds.

#### MARKETS.

##### BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, April 28.

For the time of year, the arrivals of Beasts from our own grazing districts were very extensive, though they exhibited a falling off compared with those of last week. The general quality of the description of stock was exceedingly good. Although the attendance of both town and country buyers was tolerably extensive, the Beef trade was in a very depressed state, at barely the late decline in the quotations. A few superior Scots—under 100 stone—sold at 3s. 4d., but the more general top figure for Beef did not exceed 3s. 2d. per lb., and a total clearance was effected. We were again heavily supplied with Sheep in excellent condition. Even the primest Downs met a very dull inquiry, at prices barely equal to those obtained on this day last night, the extreme figure, in the wool, being 4s. 3d. per lb. At least five-eighths of the Sheep were shorn. From the Isle of Wight only 150 Lambs came fresh to hand, but the supply from other quarters was extensive. The Lamb trade was heavy at scarcely Friday's prices, which ruled from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d. per lb. We had a steady, though by no means brisk, sale for Calves, at unaltered quotations. The Pork trade was very dull. In prices, however, no change took place.

Price per stone of 14 lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef ..... 2s. 2d. to 3s. 2d. Veal ..... 3s. 0d. to 4s. 2d.  
Mutton ..... 2 6 .. 4 3 Pork ..... 2 6 .. 3 8

##### HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts. Sheep. Calves. Pigs.  
Friday ..... 618 ..... 4,500 ..... 241 ..... 280  
Monday .. 3,773 ..... 23,300 ..... 169 ..... 380

**NEWCASTLE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, April 28.**—Since our last report these markets have been extensively supplied with both town and country killed meat. On the whole, a fair average business is doing, at but little alteration in prices.

##### Per 8 lbs. by the carcase.

Inferior Beef 2s. 0d. to 2s. 2d.	Inf. Mutton 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.
Middling do 2 4 .. 2 6	Mid. ditto .. 2 8 .. 2 10
Prime large 2 6 .. 2 8	Prime ditto 3 0 .. 3 6
Prime small 2 10 .. 3 3	Veal ..... 3 0 .. 4 0
Large Pork 2 4 .. 2 10	Small Pork .. 3 0 .. 3 6

##### MARK LANE, Monday, April 28.

There was a small show of Wheat samples from our neighbouring counties this morning, and the best qualities of White sold 1s. per qr. dearer than on Monday last; but for Red we cannot alter our quotations, though the sale was free. In Foreign Wheat there was not much done, but last week's prices were fully supported. Of Flour the sale was limited, at our previous rates. Barley scarce at full prices. Beans and Peas the turn dealer. We had a good arrival of Oats; but the weather being still very dry, fresh corn was in demand at 6d. per qr. advance upon last Monday's prices. Linseed Cakes wanted. The Cloverseed season being nearly finished, we have very little doing. The current prices are under.

##### BRITISH.

Wheat	Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red (new) 36 to 40
Ditto White	40 .. 48
Linc., Norfolk, and Yorksh. Red	36 .. 40
Northumber. and Scotch, White	40 .. 42
Ditto, Red	36 .. 38
Devon, and Somerset, Red	— .. —
Ditto White	— .. —
Rye	30 .. 31
Barley	30 .. 35
Scotch	26 .. 32
Angus	— .. —
Malt, Ordinary	— .. —
Pale	52 .. 56
Peas, Grey	25 .. 27
Maple	28 .. 30
White	28 .. 30
Boilers	34 .. 36
Beans, Large	25 .. 26
Ticks	26 .. 28
Harrow	28 .. 30
Pigeon	31 .. 32
Oats	— .. —
Linc. & York, feed	18 .. 19
Do. Poland & Pot.	22 .. 23
Berwick & Scotch	21 .. 23
Scotch feed	19 .. 22
Irish feed and black	17 .. 18
Ditto Potato	19 .. 20
Linseed, sowing	50 .. 54
Rapeseed, Essex, new	— .. —
Do. to 234 per last	— .. —
Carraway Seed, Essex, new	— .. —
26s. to 30s. per cwt.	— .. —
Rape Cake, £4 10s. to £5 per ton	— .. —
Linseed, £10 10s. to £10 0s. per 1,000	— .. —
Flour, per sk. of 280 lbs.	— .. —
Ship	28 .. 30
Town	40 .. 43

##### WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR APRIL 17.

Wheat	40s. 10d.
Barley	29 1
Oats	19 4
Rye	33 6
Beans	29 10
Peas	29 11

##### FOREIGN.

Wheat—	Dantzic .. 42 to 50
Anhalt and Marks	36 .. 38
Ditto White	40 .. 42
Pomeranian red	36 .. 40
Rostock	40 .. 42
Danish and Friesland	36 .. 38
Peterburgh, Archangel and Riga	32 .. 38
Polish Odessa	34 .. 37
Marianopol & Berdianski	40 .. 42
Taganrog	36 .. 40
Brabant and French	38 .. 40
Ditto White	42 .. 44
Salonica	30 .. 32
Egyptian	25 .. 28
Rye	28 .. 30
Barley—	— .. —
Wismar & Rostock	26 .. 28
Danish	25 .. 29
Saal	26 .. 30
East Friesland	20 .. 23
Egyptian	20 .. 21
Danube	20 .. 21
Peas, White	26 .. 28
Boilers	30 .. 32
Beans, Horse	23 .. 25
Pigeon	29 .. 30
Egyptian	22 .. 24
Oats—	— .. —
Greening, Danish, Bremen, & Friesland, feed and blk.	17 .. 18
Do. thick and brew	16 .. 18
Riga, Petersburg, Archangel, and Swedish	18 .. 20
Flour—	— .. —
U. S., per 196 lbs.	17 .. 22
Hamburg	19 .. 21
Dantzic and Stettin	19 .. 21
French, per 280 lbs.	26 .. 32

##### AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.

Wheat	41s. 11d.
Barley	29 10
Oats	19 7
Rye	31 10
Beans	30 1
Peas	29 8

**HIDES, LEADENHALL.**—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 1jd. to 1jd. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 2d. to 2jd.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 2jd. to 2jd.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 2jd. to 2jd.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 3d. to 3jd.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 3jd. to 3jd.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., 4d. to 4jd.; Calf-skins, each, 1s. 0d. to 1s. 0d. Horse hides, 5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.

**OILS.**—Linseed, per cwt., 26s. 0d. to 26s. 0d.; Rapeseed, English refined, 30s. 0d. to 30s. 0d.; foreign, 30s. 9d.; Gallipoli, per tun, £44; Spanish, £41 to £41; sperm £84 to £86, bagged £84; South Sea, £33 to £34; Seal, pale, £30; do. to £30; do. coloured, £30 10s.; Cod, £32 to £33; Cocoa Nut, per ton, £38 to £40; Palm, £29 6s.

**PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday, April 28.**—There was a better demand for old Irish Butter last week, and a fair business done, at prices for the most part regulated by buyers. A little new Limerick was sold at 7s., and fourth Cork at 6s. per cwt. In ded. Of Foreign the supply was good, sale steady, and prices 2s. per cwt. cheaper. Bacon was held with firmness, and some sales were made at an advance of 1s. to 2s. per cwt. landed and on board. In Hams and Lard no change worth notice in value or demand.

**ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, Monday, April 28.**—In this market prices have been well supported. When rain comes, followed by genial weather, we are prepared to see much lower rates.

##### PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.

Friesland	per cwt. 80 to 84	Double Gloucester	46 to 48
Kiel	78 to 80	per cwt.	46 to 48
Dorset	85 to 90	Single, do.	42 to 44
Ditto (mildling)	74 to 80	York Hams	60 to 66
Carlton (new)	70 to 76	Westmoreland, do.	60 to 66
Waterford, do.	66 to 74	Iri-h, do.	52 to 58
Cork, do.	66 to 70	American, do.	28 to 36
Limerick	60 to 66	Wiltshire Bacon	50 to 54
Sligo	66 to 72	(green)	50 to 54
Fresh Butter, per doz.	10 to 12	Waterford Bacon	49 to 51
Cheshire Cheese, per cwt.	50 to 70	Hamburg, do.	42 to 48
Cheddar, do.	56 to 68	American, do.	— .. —

**BREAD.**—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6jd. to 7d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4 lbs. loaf.

**POTATOES, SOUTHWARK, Waterside, April 28.**—During the past week the supply, both coastwise and by rail, has been moderate; and our trade continues languid, except for best samples of Regents. The following are this day's quotations:—

York Regents	80s. to 90s. per ton.
Scotch Regents	70s. to 80s.
Perth & Forfarshire Cups	50s. to 55s.
Fifehead ditto	70s. to 80s.
Kent and Essex	— to —
Lincoln & Wisbech	65s. to 70s.
Cambridge & Wisbech	— to —
Shaws	— to —
French	— to —

**HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, April 28.**—The best descriptions of old Hops continue to find purchasers at about last week's rates. In other sorts there is not much business doing.

**Sussex Pockets** 108s. to 126s.  
**Weald of Kents** 126s. to 145s.  
**Mid and East Kents** 140s. to 200s.

##### SEEDS, LONDON, Monday, April 28.

Seeds excited very little attention, and prices have become unsettled, more especially for Clover, Trefoil, &c. Canaryseed moved off readily, and the turn was in favour of the buyer. Linseed Cakes were more sought after.

##### BRITISH SEEDS.

Linseed (per qr.).....sowing 58s. to 60s.; crushing 45s. to 48s.  
Linseed Cakes (per 1,000 of 31bs. each).....£2 0s. to £2 10s.  
Cow Grass (per qr.).....60s. to 70s.  
Trefoil (per cwt.).....new £21 to £23.....old £21 to £22  
Rapeseed, (per last) ..... £21 to £23.....old £21 to £22  
Ditto Cake (per ton) ..... £4 5s. to £4 10s.  
Mustard (per bushel) white ..... 5s. 0d. to 6s.; brown, 7s. to 9s.  
Coriander (per cwt.) ..... 17s. to 19s.  
Canary (per quarter) new ..... 37s. to 39s.  
Tares, Winter, per bush ..... 4s. 6d. to 5s.; Spring, 4s. 6d. to 5s.  
Carraway (per cwt.) ..... new, 35s. to 34s.; fine, 36s.  
Turnip, white (per bush.) 8s. to 11s.; do. Swedish, 10s. to 12s.  
Cloverseed ..... red, 40s. to 54s.; fine, 54s. to 56s.

##### FOREIGN SEEDS, &c.

Clover, red (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt. .... 48s. to 62s.  
Ditto, white (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt. .... 50s. to 64s.  
Linseed (per qr.) ..... Baltic 44s. to 47s.; Odessa, 46s. to 48s.  
Linseed Cake (per ton) ..... £7 10s. to £7 10s.  
Rape Cake (per ton) ..... £4 5s. to £4 10s.  
Hempseed, small (per qr.), 32s. to 31s.; Do. Dutch, 36s. to 37s.  
Tares (per qr.) ..... small 28s. to 36s.; large, 36s. to 40s.

##### HAY MARKETS, SATURDAY, April 3.

##### At per load of 36 trusses.

Meadow Hay ..	Smithfield. 55s. to 78s.	Cumberland. 55s. to 80s.	Whitechapel. 55s. to 78s.
Clover Hay ....	65s. to 86s.	65s. to 84s.	65s. to 84s.
Straw .....	22s. to 39s.	23s. to 30s.	22s. to 29s.

##### COVENT GARDEN, SATURDAY, April 24.

Notwithstanding the continued coldness of the weather, the market is pretty well supplied with vegetables and fruit. English Pineapples realize good prices; as do, also, Hothouse Grapes. Dessert Pears are now confined to Buerre Rance. A few Court of Wick and Ribston Pippin Apples may still be obtained. Oranges are plentiful and good. Nuts are nearly the same as last quoted. Strawberries are becoming plentiful. Young Carrots, Beans (both French and Mazagan), Peas, Lettuces, and Artichokes, are supplied from France. Potatoes are generally good in quality. Mushrooms are cheaper. Cut flowers consist of Heaths, Epacrises, Cinerarias, Mignonette, Camellias, Roses, Acacias, Azaleas, Primulas, Hyacinths, Tulips, Lily of the Valley, and other forced bulbs.

##### TALLOW, Monday, April 28.

The deliveries of Tallow are small, yet the demand is considered steady. In some instances prices are a shade higher than on Monday last. For forward delivery there is rather more inquiry. Last week's imports were 1,179 casks, chiefly from Australia.

To-day, F.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 36s. 0d. to 36s. 0d. per cwt. Town Tallow 35s. 0d. per cwt. net cash, with a large supply on offer. Rough fat 2s. 0d. per 8 lbs.

##### PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
Casks.	8,288	25,151	28,155	34,562	42,843
49s. 9d.	38s. 9d.	36s. 9d.	39s. 6d.	36s. 0d.	36s. 0d.
Price of Y. C., to to to to to	49s. 3d.	— 0d.	37s. 0d.	40s. 0d.	— 0d.
Delivery					



## RESPECTABLE EMPLOYMENT.

**MR. ALLEN WOOD, of 100, HIGH-STREET, ROCHESTER,** continues to send free, and with the greatest satisfaction, to all parts of the kingdom, his sixteen easy and valuable methods of respectable employment, by any of which, either sex, with ordinary industry, may realise £1 to £5 per week. Upwards of twelve months has A. W. advertised these methods, and has positively benefited hundreds. A pile of thankful letters prove that fact. Send a directed stamped envelope, and twelve post stamps, and the fullest instructions will be forwarded by return of post. Emigrants ought to possess them.—N.B. Depend this is entirely free from deception.

## GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH.

NOW USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.

**THE Ladies** are respectfully solicited to make a trial of the **GLENFIELD PATENT DOUBLE-REFINED POWDER STARCH**, which, for Domestic Use, now stands UNRIVALLED.

Copy of Testimonial from the Laundress of Her Majesty's Royal Laundry, Richmond, Surrey.

Mr. WOTHERSPOON, 40, DUNLOP-STREET, GLASGOW.  
The Glenfield Patent Powder Starch has now been used for some time in that Department of the Royal Laundry where all the Finest Goods are finished for Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, and I have much pleasure in informing you that it has given the highest satisfaction.

M. WRIGHT, Laundress to Her Majesty.  
Royal Laundry, Richmond, near London, 15th May, 1861.

See also Testimonials from the Lady Mayoress of London; Lady of Wm. Chambers, Esq., of Glenormiston, one of the Publishers of "Chambers's Edinburgh Journal;" the Laundress of the Marchioness of Breadalbane; Countess of Eglington; Countess of Dartmouth; &c.

Sold, Wholesale, in London, by Messrs. Pantin and Turner; Hooper Brothers; Batty and Feast; Sterry, Sterry, and Co.; John Hynam; Croft and Innocent; Petty, Wood, and Co.; Twelvesrees Brothers; C. B. Williams and Co.; R. Letchford and Co.; John Yates and Co.; T. Snelling; John Brewer; Field, Roberts, and Barber; A. Braden and Co.; Yates, Walton, and Turner; William Clayton and Co.; and R. Wakefield, 35, Crown-street; and Retail by all Shopkeepers.

## AGENTS WANTED.

Apply to Mr. R. WOTHERSPOON, 40, DUNLOP-STREET, GLASGOW.  
London Depot, WOTHERSPOON, MACKAY, and Co., 40, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY.

## IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.

**THE HOOPING COUGH**, so frequently fatal, (as the weekly returns of the Registrar-General show), and always so distressing to the health and constitution, often the originating cause of consumption, and asthmatic complaints, developed in after life, is RELIEVED IN A FEW HOURS, AND COMPLETELY CURED IN FROM FOURTEEN TO TWENTY-ONE DAYS, by the

## GOLDEN AROMATIC UNGUENT;

an external remedy, compounded of precious essential oils; and that without the use of internal medicine, so difficult to administer in this complaint, especially to children. It is equally efficacious in the treatment of the various disorders of which persons are most susceptible, who suffered with protracted HOOPING COUGH, OR FROM VIOLENT AND NEGLECTED COLDS, AS ASTHMA, CONSUMPTIVE COUGH, PERIODICAL COUGH, INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST, SHORT BREATH, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, &c.

In the first stages of these complaints a speedy cure will surely follow on the administration of this remedy; and in more advanced and confirmed stages, relief is almost immediately experienced, even when every other means have failed. No family should be without the Golden Aromatic Unguent, but have it at hand, ready for use on the development of first symptoms. It cannot long remain uncalled for, as it is particularly serviceable in the cure of Burns, Bruises, Scalds, Blisters, Swellings, Bites of Insects, and minor ailments.

The most explicit and carefully prepared directions for administration, &c., in every case, accompany each bottle.

Sold in bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s., by Mr. J. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Messrs. Butler and Harding, 4, Chancery-lane; Messrs. Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Mr. Prout, 229, Strand; and all other respectable chemists, &c., throughout the kingdom.

## HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS, a sure cure

for scurvy, bad legs, and all impurities of the blood.

"Their effects in purifying the blood are all but miraculous." The present proprietor of **HALSE'S CELEBRATED MEDICINE**, having been a vendor of them, and having heard from his customers of the all but miraculous effects of them, and knowing that they had not been brought before the public in the provinces (although their sale in London is very large), it is a summer that they ought to be, was induced to offer a certain sum for the recipe, &c., to the original proprietor. After much time, and paying a much larger sum than he intended, he has accomplished his object. He has no doubt, however, that the invalid public will ultimately well pay him for his outlay.

**HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS** are generally admitted to be the most certain purifier of the blood of any yet discovered, a remarkable change in the appearance—from a death-like paleness to the rosy hue of health—taking place within a very short time. Price 2s. 9d. each bottle, and in pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles, for 11s., patent duty included.

cluded. The following Testimonial must convince every one of the safe, speedy, and truly wonderful effects of these Drops:—

## DECLARATIONS OF THE GUARDIANS OF BRENT, DEVON.

**SCURVY AND IMPURE BLOOD.**—Another most Extraordinary Cure by means of **HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS.**—The following case has excited so much interest, that the Guardians of the Parish of Brent, Devon, have considered it their duty to sign their names to the accompanying important declaration. It is well worthy the notice of the public:—

"We, the undersigned, solemnly declare, that before Thomas Rolins (one of our parishioners) commenced taking Halse's Scurbute Drops, he was literally covered with large running wounds, some of them so large that a person might have laid his fist in them; that before he had finished the first bottle he noticed an improvement, and that, by continuing them for some time, he got completely restored to health, after everything else had failed. He had tried various sorts of medicines before taking Halse's Scurbute Drops, and had prescriptions from the most celebrated physicians in this county, but without deriving the least benefit. Halse's Scurbute Drops have completely cured him, and he is now able to attend to his labour as well as any man in our parish. From other cures also made in this part we strongly recommend Halse's Scurbute Drops to the notice of the public.

Signed by  
"JOHN ELLIOTT, Lord of the Manor.  
JOHN MANNING.  
HENRY GOODMAN.  
WILLIAM PEARSE.  
ARTHUR LANGWORTHY.

"June 21st, 1843."

The above-mentioned Thomas Rolins was quite incapable of doing any kind of work whatever before he commenced taking these drops; some of his wounds were so large that it was most awful to look at them, and the itching and pain of the wounds were most dreadful; indeed, the poor fellow could be heard screaming by passers-by, both day and night, for sleep was entirely out of the question. He was reduced to mere skin and bone, and daily continued to get weaker, so that there was every probability of his speedy death. The effect which Halse's Scurbute Drops had on him was, as it were, magical, for before he had finished his first bottle his sleep was sound and refreshing, the itching ceased, and the pain was very much lessened. Persons who see him now can scarcely believe it is the same man; the pale, hollow, sickly complexion having given way to that of the rosy hue of health, and his veins filled with blood as pure as purity itself. For all scorbute eruptions, leprosy, diseased legs, wounds in any part of the body, scurvy in the gums, pimples, and blotches on the neck, arms, or face, these drops are a sure cure. Their action is to purify the blood; they are composed of the juices of various herbs, and are so harmless that they may be safely administered even to infants. The enormous sale which this medicine has now obtained is an undoubted proof of its invaluable properties.

## ANOTHER SURPRISING CURE BY MEANS OF "HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS."

"Newman-street, Oxford-street, London, Jan. 5, 1845.

"Sir,—I know not how to thank you for the wonderful effect your medicine has had on me. For twelve years and upwards have I suffered from wounds in my leg, and everything I tried had either a bad effect or no effect at all. At last a fellow-sufferer recommended me to try 'Halse's Scurbute Drops.' I did so, and strange as it may appear, I had scarcely got through the first bottle before my wounds began to heal. Altogether, I have taken six bottles and two boxes of pills, and my leg is now as sound as ever it was, and my general health is also materially improved. Pray make this public for the benefit of fellow-sufferers.—I remain, Sir, your humble servant,

The following is extracted from the *Nottingham Review*, of Nov. 15, 1844:—

"IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD THE CAUSE OF SCURVY, BAD LEGS, &c.—It is really astonishing that so many persons should be content to be afflicted with scurvy, wounds in the legs, &c., when it is a well-ascertained fact that 'Halse's Scurbute Drops' make the disease vanish like snow before the sun. No one is better able to judge of the value of medicine, as to its effects on the bulk of the people, than the vendors of the article; and, as vendors of this medicine, we can recommend it to our friends, for there is scarcely a day passes but we hear some extraordinary account of it; indeed, we have known parties who have tried other advertised medicines without the least success and yet, on resorting to this preparation (the now justly-celebrated 'Halse's Scurbute Drops'), the disease has yielded, as if by magic. We again say, 'Try Halse's Scurbute Drops.'"

**HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS** are sold in bottles at 2s. 9d., and in pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles, for 11s., by the following appointed Agents, and by all Medicine Vendors.

WHOLESALE LONDON AGENTS.—Bardley and Sons, Farringdon-street; C. King, 41, Carter-street, Watworth; Edwards, St. Paul's; Butler and Harding, 4, Chancery-lane; Sutton and Co., Bow-church-yard; Newbury, St. Paul's; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Prout, 229, Strand; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street.

## ELECTRO-PLATE AND SOLID ALBATA

**PLATE.** CHARLES WATSON, 41 and 42, Barbican, Metallurgist and Electro-Plater, continues to send, for Eight Postage-stamps, a sample Tea Spoon of his Albata Plate; or for Fourteen his Electro-Plated one on his Albata—which, with his Illustrated Catalogue and Price Current, he sends post free. This renders a quotation of Prices here unnecessary, and is a most simple guide to Buyers sending orders from the Country. Every description of Old Plated Goods restored to New by the Electro process. C. W.'s Warehouses contain Cutlery, Tea Trays, Dish Covers, Lamps, and the most generally Useful Stock in London.

41 and 42, BARBICAN. ESTABLISHED 1795.

## THE PARIS CHOCOLATE COMPANY.

DISTINGUISHED BY THE PATRONAGE OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,

And the unanimous award of both

"COUNCIL" AND "PRIZE MEDALS" AT THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.

Manufacturers of

**BREAKFAST CHOCOLATE, BONBONS, FRENCH SYRUPS, AND CONFECTIONERY.**

Chocolate Mills, Isleworth. Wholesale Depot, 34, Paddington-lane, City. West-end Depot, 221, Regent-street.

**BREAKFAST CHOCOLATE**, in Half and Quarter-lb. Tablets, plain, from 1s. 4d. to 3s. per lb.; Ditto with Vanilla, from 2s. to 5s. per lb. In order that their numerous patrons may have these delicious Articles

PREPARED IN THE HIGHEST PERFECTION,

This Company have had

**A LARGE QUANTITY OF CHOCOLATIÈRES**

Manufactured from the most approved Parisian Model, one of which

WILL BE PRESENTED

to every purchaser of a 14-lb. Box of their Breakfast Tablets, but which consumers of smaller quantities may purchase at Cost price, 2s. 9d.

This Company have had the honour of supplying the Tables of the most distinguished Families in the Kingdom with their

**VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS OF BONBONS,**

By whom they have been pronounced AN UNRIVALLED DESSERT.

**RAILWAY PASTILLES, PENNY STICKS, AND OTHER PREPARED CHOCOLATES,**

In Fancy Boxes—invaluable to Travellers and Excursionists.

**FRENCH SYRUPS OF CHOICEST FRUITS**, specially adapted for Evening or Juvenile Parties.

**FRENCH CONFECTIONERY, PRESERVED AND CRYSTALLISED FRUIT,**

Of exquisite quality and flavour.

Sold by their appointed Agents, the principal Grocers, Druggists, and Confectioners throughout the United Kingdom.

Applications for Agencies to be addressed to the Wholesale Depot.

## OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S GENUINE

ORIGINAL, UNITED STATES SARSA-PARILLA.—In submitting this Sarsaparilla to the consideration of the People of England, we have been influenced by the same motives which dictated its promulgation in America.

This Compound Sarsaparilla of Old Dr. Townsend has nothing in common with preparations bearing the name in England or America. Prepared by one of the ablest American Chemists, having gained the approbation of a great and respectable body of American Physicians and Druggists, universally approved and adopted by the American people, and forming a compound of all the rarest medicinal roots, seeds, plants, and flowers that grow on American soil, it may truly be called the *Great and Good American Remedy*. Living, as it were, amid sickness and disease in all its forms, and studying its multitudinous phases and manifestations in Hospitals, Asylums, and at the bedside of the sick, for more than forty years, Dr. Townsend was qualified above all other men to prepare a medicine which should perform a greater amount of good than any other man now living.

When received into the stomach it is digested like the food, and enters into the circulation precisely as the nutriment food of our aliment does.

ITS FIRST BENEFICIAL ACTION IS UPON THE BLOOD, and through that upon every other part where it is needed. It is in this way that this medicine supplies the blood with constituents which it needs, and removes that which it does not need. In this way it purifies the blood of excess of bile, acids, and alkalies, of pus, of all foreign and morbid matter, and brings it into a healthy condition. In this way it quickens or moderates the circulation, producing coolness, warmth, or perspiration. In this way it is that this medicine is conveyed to the liver, where it allays inflammation, or relieves congestions, removes obstructions, cleanses and heals abscesses, dissolves gummy or thickened bile, and excites healthy secretions in this organ. In this way also is this medicine conducted to the lungs, where it assuages inflammation, allays irritation, relieves cough, promotes expectoration, dissolves tubercles, and heals ulcerations. In like manner it acts on the stomach to neutralize acidity, removes flatulence, debility, heartburn, nausea, restores tone, appetite, &c. In the same way this good medicine acts upon the kidneys, on the bowels, on the uterus, the ovaria, and all internal organs, and not less effectually on the glandular and lymphatic system, on the joints, bones, and the skin.

It is by cleansing, enriching, and purifying the Blood, that old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla effects so many and wonderful cures. Physiological science has demonstrated the truth of what is asserted in *Holy Writ*, that "the Blood is the Life." Upon this fluid all the tissues of the body depend for their maintenance and repletion. It carries to and maintains vitality in every part by its circulation and omnipresence. It replenishes the wastes of the system, elaborates the food, decomposes the air, and imbues vitality from it; regulates the corporeal temperature, and gives to every solid and fluid its appropriate substance or secretion—earthy and mineral substance, gelatine, marrow and membrane to the bones—fibrine to the muscles, tendons and ligaments—nervous matter to the brain and nerves—cells to the lungs—lining to all the cavities; parenchymatous and investing substances to the viscera; coats, coverings, &c., to all the vessels; hair to the head—nails to the fingers and toes; urine to the kidneys; bile to the liver—gastric juices to the stomach—innocuous fluid to the joints—tears to the eyes; saliva to the mouth; moisture to the skin, and every necessary fluid to lubricate the entire frame-work of the system, to preserve it from friction and inflammation.

Now, if by any means this important fluid becomes corrupt or diseased, and the secreting organs fail to remove it of the morbid matter, the whole system feels the shock, and must, sooner or later, sink under it, unless relieved by the proper remedy. When this virulent matter is thrown to the skin, it shows its disorganizing and violent influence in a multitude of cutaneous diseases, as *salt rheum, scald head, erysipelas, white swellings, scarlet fever, measles, small pox, chicken, or king pox, superficial ulcers, boils, carbuncles, pruritus, or itch, eruptions, blotches, excoriations, and itching, burning sores over the face, forehead, and breast.* When thrown upon the cords and joints, *rheumatism* in all its forms are induced, when upon the kidneys, it produces *psora, heat, calculi, diabetes, or strangury, excess or deficiency of urine, with inflammation and other sad disorders of the bladder.*

When carried by the circulation to the bones, the morbid matter destroys the animal and earthy substances of these tissues, producing *neuritis, i.e., decay or ulceration of the bones.* When conveyed to the Liver, all forms of *hepatic or bilious diseases* are the unavoidable product. When to the Lungs, it produces *pneumonia, catarrh, asthma, tubercle, cough, expectoration, and final consumption.* When to the stomach, the effects are *inflammation, indigestion, sick headache, vomiting, loss of tone and appetite, and a sinking sensation, bringing troubles and disorders of the whole system.* When it enters upon the Brain, spinal marrow, or nervous system, it brings on *its delirium, or neuralgia, chorea, or St. Vitus's dance, hysteria, palsy, epilepsy, insanity, idiocy, and many other distressing ailments both of body and mind.* When to the Eyes, *ophthalmia; to the Ears, otorrhoea; to the Throat, bronchitis, croup, &c.* Thus, all the maladies known to the human system are induced by a corrupt state of the blood.

If there is arrest of action in any of the viscera, immediately they begin to decay; if any fluid ceases to circulate, or to be changed for fresh, it becomes a mass of corruption, and a malignant enemy to the living fluids and solids. If the blood stagnates, it spoils; if the bile does not pass off and give place to fresh, it rots; if the urine is retained, it ruins body and blood. The whole system, every secretion, every function, every fluid, depends for their health upon action, circulation, change, giving and receiving, and the moment these cease, disease, decay, and death begin.

In thus tracing the causes and manifestations of disease, we see how wonderful and mysterious are the ways of Providence in adapting the relations of cause and effect, of action and reaction, of life and death.

All nature abounds with the truth that every active substance has its opposite or corrective. All poisons have their antidotes, and all diseases have their remedies, did we but know them.

Upon this principle was Dr. Townsend guided in the discovery of his medicine.

Prepared expressly by the old Doctor to act upon the blood, it is calculated to cure a great variety of diseases. Nothing could be better for all diseases of children, as *measles, croup, whooping-cough, small, chicken, or king-pox; mumps, convulsions, worms, scarlet fever, colds, croupiness, and fevers of all kinds, and being pleasant to the taste, there can be no difficulty in getting them to take it.* It is the very

## BEST SPRING MEDICINE

To cleanse the blood, liver, stomach, kidneys, and &c. In FEMALE and NERVOUS DISEASES, this great remedy does marvels. Gives strength to weak organs, weak nerves, weak stomach, and debilitated muscles and joints, and enriches the blood, and all the fluids of the body.

In coughs, colds, bronchitis, weak or tight chests, palpitation of the heart, and lung consumptions, the Old Doctor's Sarsaparilla is without a rival. It has done, and will do, no other remedy can.

POMEROY, ANDREWS, & Co., SOLE PROPRIETORS,

GRAND IMPERIAL WAREHOUSE, 373, STRAND,

LONDON (adjoining Exeter-hall).

CAUTION.—Old Dr. Jacob Townsend is now over 70 years of age, and has long been known as the Author and Discoverer of the "GENUINE ORIGINAL TOWNSEND SARSA-PARILLA."

To guard against deception in the purchase of this article, the Portrait, Family Coat of Arms (the emblem of the Lion and the Eagle), and the Signature of the Proprietors, will be found on every Label; without these none is genuine.

PRICE.—FIVE, 4s. QUARTY, 7s. 6d.



## TRAFALGAR LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CHIEF OFFICES: No. 40, PALL-MALL, LONDON.

CAPITAL, £250,000,

Fully subscribed for by nearly ELEVEN HUNDRED SHAREHOLDERS, whose names and addresses are published with the Prospectuses, thereby offering the most perfect security to all parties transacting business with the Association.

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#### DIRECTORS.

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T. Cooper, Esq., Auditor to the Bridgewater Trustees, Street, and ford, Manchester.  
A. C. Tatham, Esq., solicitor, 11, Staples'-inn, Holborn, and Holly-terrace, Highgate.

CONSULTING ACTUARY.—E. Baylis, Esq., 76, Cheapside.

#### MEDICAL OFFICERS.

E. Lloyd, Esq., M.D., 12, Charterhouse-square.  
E. Meryon, Esq., M.D., 14, Clarges-street, Piccadilly.

SOLICITOR.—T. Taylor, Esq., 25, Bucklersbury.

BANKERS.—The London and County Joint Stock Bank, Lombard-street.

MANAGER AND SECRETARY.—T. H. Baylis, Esq.

### LIVERPOOL LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

#### DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN.—R. Procter, Esq. (successor to Sir J. Walsley, M.P.), merchant, Brunswick-street.

J. Harrison, Esq. (retired: late firm, Messrs. Leech, Harrison, and Co., merchants), Waterloo, Crosby.

T. Urquhart, Esq. (late of Bold-street), Calderstone Cottage, Wavertree.

G. Philip, Esq., bookseller, South Castle-street.

T. Branch, Esq., auctioneer, Hanover-street.

J. Smith, Esq., arbitrator, Commerce-court.

MEDICAL REFEREE.—G. Gill, Esq., 2, Soho-street.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Thornely & Jevons, Pemberton-buildings.

MANAGING DIRECTOR AND SECRETARY FOR LIVERPOOL.

J. Smith, Esq.

OFFICE.—3, Commerce-court.

### NOTTINGHAM LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

#### DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN.—Alderman R. Birkin.

Alderman F. Judd, the Exchange, Market-place.

T. Ball, Esq. (firm of Ball, Dunselliffe, and Co., Castle-gate), the Park, Nottingham.

T. Robinson, Esq. (firm of Robinson, Son, and Sling), Basford, Notts.

T. Bayley, Esq. (firm of Bayley and Shaw, Lenton—Ellesmere-terrace, Nottingham).

J. Sling, Esq. (firm of Robinson, Son, and Sling), Basford, Notts.

G. Boaler, Esq., Langwith Mill, near Mansfield, Notts.

MEDICAL REFEREE.—G. E. Stanger, Esq., M.R.C.S.

SOLICITOR.—E. Patchitt, Esq.

SECRETARY AND AGENT.

Mr. H. Hudson, Printing-offices, Maypole-yard.

### IMPORTANT FEATURES OF THIS ASSOCIATION.

#### COMBINING MOST VALUABLE ADVANTAGES FOR ASSUREES AND SHAREHOLDERS.

- I. Ten per cent. of the entire profits of the Society is appropriated for the formation of a Relief Fund, for the benefit of Members, their Widows and Orphans, in the event of pecuniary misfortune.
- II. Ten per cent. is appropriated for an Education or Apprenticeship Fee Fund, for the Children of such Members, whether Assurers or Shareholders, whose circumstances may justify their claims.
- III. In addition to the usual business of Life Assurance, Assurances are granted against Paralysis, Blindness, Accidents, Insanity, and every other affliction, bodily and mental, at moderate rates.

Policies indisputable, and free of Stamp duty.  
No extra charge for going to, or residing in, Australia, the British North American Colonies, the Cape of Good Hope, or other healthy latitudes.  
Medical men in all cases remunerated for their Report.  
A liberal Commission allowed to all Parties introducing Business to the Office.  
Loans granted on personal and other securities, in connexion with Life Assurance.  
Detailed Prospectuses, containing the Rates of Premium, an explanation of the system now originated, together with useful information and statistics respecting Life Assurance, may be had on application at the Office.  
Parties desirous of becoming Agents or Medical Referees, are requested to communicate with the Secretary.

By order of the Board,

THOMAS H. BAYLIS, Secretary and Manager.

Offices, 40, Pall-mall, London.

### SECURITY TO EMPLOYERS.

TO SECRETARIES OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, CLERKS, STATION-MASTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS  
BANKERS' CLERKS, TRAVELLERS, AND OTHERS.

## TIMES LIFE ASSURANCE & GUARANTEE COMPANY,

32, LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON.

(Incorporated under 7 & 8 Vict. c. 110.)

#### HONORARY PRESIDENTS.

CHAS. HINDLEY, Esq., M.P., Dartmouth House, Westminster | JAMES KERSHAW, Esq., M.P., Stockport.

#### TRUSTEES.

James Alexander Douglas, Esq., 11, Queen-square.

Ambrose Moore, Esq., Endsleigh-street, Tavistock-square.

James Nisbet, Esq., Berners-street, Oxford-street.

#### DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.

James Wyld, Esq., Charing-cross.

HAIRMAN.—The Hon. Francis Villiers, Berkeley-square.  
"The Times" Company affords guarantee to persons requiring the same at the lowest possible rate, and divides four-fifths of the profits. Thus, by applying the justly popular principle of mutuality to public guarantee, the premiums, instead of being a tax upon honesty, become a means of saving an investment.

RATES.—From 7s. 6d. upwards. No charge for stamps, or extra charges. An allowance made in the Guarantee Premium, where a Life Assurance and Guarantee are combined.

### LIFE ASSURANCE.

Life Assurance, Annuities, and Endowments. Payments taken monthly as well as quarterly, &c. Policies indisputable, save in cases of fraud. Arrangements can be made with this Office to prevent the loss of a policy where the assured is unable, from temporary embarrassment, to keep up the payments.

### TIMES FIRE AND PROPERTY ASSURANCE COMPANY,

32, LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament. Every description of Fire Assurance.

#### PROPERTY ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

The Assurance of Property, by which all uncertain, terminable, and contingent interest in property will acquire a value equal to freehold; an arrangement which will have the effect of facilitating sales and mortgages.  
The Assurance of Titles. By this means a defect of Title, that might otherwise prevent a sale or mortgage, will be insured against, and the title rendered marketable.  
Agents wanted.

H. B. SHERIDAN.

## J. THWAITES,

WOOLLEN DRAPER, AND CABINET, UPHOLSTERY, AND  
GENERAL FURNISHING WAREHOUSEMAN,

WHOLESALE, RETAIL, AND FOR EXPORTATION,

61 & 62, HIGH-STREET, BOROUGH (WOOLLEN DRAPERY DEPARTMENT),  
AND

1, 2, 3, & 4, WHITE HART YARD, BOROUGH } (CABINET FURNISHING  
(ENTRANCE IN HIGH-STREET.) } DEPARTMENT).

J. THWAITES begs most respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public generally that he has just added to his present Woollen Drapery Establishment, the extensive Premises, Nos. 1, 2, 3, & 4, WHITE HART YARD, BOROUGH, in which addition he has added another Department, that of the Cabinet, Upholstery, and General Furnishing Trade.

J. THWAITES, from his knowledge of the best Markets, and buying all his Goods for Cash, feels confident, in soliciting the support of his Friends and the Public, who are anxious to procure Furniture of first-rate quality at moderate prices, an inspection of his Extensive and Superb Stock of well-seasoned Cabinet Furniture and General Upholstery will prove their superiority over the inferior articles now so generally advertised.

His great anxiety is to sell at the smallest rate of profit, and in every respect so to conduct his business as to entitle him, not only to the support of his Friends, but to their kind recommendations, which shall receive his best attention.

### HENRY'S CALCINED MAGNESIA

CONTINUES to be prepared, with the most scrupulous care and attention, by Messrs. THOS. and WM. HENRY, Manufacturing Chemists, Manchester. It is sold, in bottles price 2s. 9d., or with glass stoppers at 4s. 6d., Stamp included, with full directions for its use, by their various agents in the metropolis, and throughout the United Kingdom; but it cannot be genuine unless their names are engraved on the Government Stamp, which is fixed over the cork or stopper of each bottle.

Sold in London, wholesale, by Messrs. Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Sutton and Co., Bow Church-yard; Newbery and Sons, E. Edwards, Thomas Butler, St. Paul's Church-yard; Savory and Co., New Bond-street; Sanger, Oxford-street; and of most of the vendors of the Magnesia may be had, authenticated by a similar Stamp, HENRY'S AROMATIC SPIRIT OF VINEGAR, the invention of Mr. HENRY, and the only genuine preparation of that article.

### THE FEET—EASE AND COMFORT IN WALKING.

HALL and CO., Patentees of the Leather-Cloth, or Pannus Corium, Boots and Shoes for Tender Feet, peculiarly soft and easy, Wellington-street, Strand, leading to Waterloo-bridge, London.

The Leather-Cloth, or Pannus Corium, Boots and Shoes, are the softest and easiest ever worn; they yield to the action of the feet without the least pressure, or any drawing or painful effect, and are extensively acknowledged to be the most valuable relief for all who suffer from Corns, Bunions, Gout, Chilblains, or any tenderness of the feet. They resemble the finest leather, and are cleaned with ordinary blacking.

Superior Vulcanized India-rubber Over-shoes, or Golooses, which prevent sliding, and keep the feet thoroughly dry and warm.

An accurate fit may be obtained by sending an old boot or shoe.

PORTABLE WATERPROOF DRESSES FOR LADIES and GENTLEMEN, which can, with convenience, be carried in the pocket. Ladies' Cloaks, with Hoods, 18s.; Gentlemen's Dresses, comprising Cape, Overalls, and Hood, 21s. the suit; Overcoats, &c.

"Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,  
But not expressed in fancy; rich, not gaudy—  
For the apparel oft proclaims the man."—HAMLET.

### EVERY WELL-DRESSED MAN KNOWS

how difficult it is to find a tailor who thoroughly understands the peculiarities of each figure, and can suit its requirements with a well-cut gentlemanly fitting garment, in which, ease and taste being equally regarded, the eye of the observer is pleased with its graceful effect, while the comfort of the wearer is secured. Hence it is that so few feel "at home" during the first day's wear of any new garment, and so many are apparently doomed to appear in clothes, however costly, that never can become adapted to their forms. To remedy so manifest a deformity in costume, FREDERICK FOX adopts this means of making known that he has practically studied both form and fashion, in their most comprehensive meaning, and in the course of an extensive private connexion, has clothed every conceivable development, during the past thirteen years, always adapting the garment, whether coat, waistcoat, or trousers, to the exigencies of its individual wearer, and the purpose it is intended to serve, thus invariably attaining elegance of fit, with that regard for ECONOMY which the spirit of the age dictates.

FOX, Practical Tailor, 73, CORNHILL,  
Same side of the way as the Royal Exchange.

### CONVULSIONS IN TEETHING.

#### MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING

SYRUP.—This efficacious remedy has been in general use for upwards of Thirty Years, and has preserved numerous children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums the child will be relieved, the gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the names of BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe), are on the Stamp affixed to each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle.

### WHERE to BUY a DRESSING-CASE.—In

no article, perhaps, is caution more necessary than in the purchase of a dressing-case, for in none are the meretricious arts of the unprincipled manufacturer more frequently displayed. MECHLIN, 4, Leadenhall-street, near Gracechurch-street, has long enjoyed the reputation of producing a DRESSING-CASE in the most finished and faultless manner. Those who purchase one of him will be sure of having thoroughly seasoned and well-prepared wood or leather, with the fittings of first-rate quality. The prices range from £1 to £100. Thus the man of fortune, and he of moderate means, may alike be suited, while the traveller will find the Mechlin Dressing-case especially adapted to his necessities.—4, Leadenhall-street.

### GENUINE PREPARED COCOA

Made under the immediate superintendence of Mr. E. STORER, Homoeopathic Chemist, at his factory, LOWER-ROAD, ISLINGTON.

THIS Preparation, from the Finest Nuts, is strongly recommended to all patients under Homoeopathic treatment, and to invalids generally. The oily portion of the nut is so thoroughly incorporated with the farinaceous part, as to render it pleasant and inoffensive to the most delicate stomach; it will also, as a general article of diet for families, be found most wholesome, nutritious, and economical.

1s. 6d. per lb., in half lb. or one-lb. packets. One-lb. packets sent as sample, within three miles of the General Post-office, carriage free.

Address, Mr. E. STORER, Homoeopathic Chemist, 9, FORTNEY-LANE, CHEAPSIDE.

N.B.—AGENTS WANTED.

### COUGH JUJUBE LOZENGES.—These

JUJUBES are composed of the most approved expectorants, with pure Gum, which, by relieving the air passages, present a safe, agreeable, and efficacious medicine in all cases of asthma, bronchitis, difficult respiration, consumptive complaints, and other affections of the chest and lungs.

Prepared and sold wholesale only by WARRICK BROTHERS, London; and retail by all chemists and druggists throughout the country. Price 1s. 14d., per box, with directions.

### SASSAFRAS CHOCOLATE.—Dr. DE LA

MOTTE'S nutritive, health-restoring, AROMATIC CHOCOLATE, prepared from the nuts of the Sassafras tree. This chocolate contains the peculiar virtues of the Sassafras root, which has been long held in great estimation for its purifying and alterative properties. The aromatic quality (which is very grateful to the stomach), most invalids require for breakfast and evening repast to promote digestion, and to a deficiency of this property in the customary breakfast and supper may, in a great measure, be attributed the frequency of cases of indigestion generally termed bilious. It has been found highly beneficial in correcting the state of the digestive organs, &c., from whence arise many diseases, such as eruptions of the skin, gout, rheumatism, and scrofula. In cases of debility of the stomach, and a sluggish state of the liver and intestines, occasioning flatulence, costiveness, &c., and in spasmodic asthma, it is much recommended.

Sold in pound packets, by the PATENTEE, 12, Southampton-street, Strand, London; also by Chemists and others.



## PARIS CHOCOLATE COMPANY,

distinguished by the Patronage of her Majesty the Queen, and the unanimous award of both "Council" and "Prize" Medals at the Great Exhibition of 1851, manufacturers of Breakfast Chocolate, Bon-bons, French Syrups, and Confectionery.—**BREAKFAST CHOCOLATE** is half and quarter pound tablets, from 1s. 4d. to 2s. per lb.; ditto, with vanilla, from 2s. to 6s. per lb. In order that their numerous patrons may have these delicious articles prepared in the highest perfection, this Company have had a large quantity of chocolate manufactured from the most approved Parisian model, one of which will be presented to every purchaser of a 14lb. box of their breakfast tablets, but which consumers of smaller quantities may purchase at cost price, 2s. 9d. Honey Chocolate, in pots, 15d. each—highly recommended as a confection or breakfast preparation. This Company have had the honour of supplying the tables of the most distinguished families in the kingdom with their various descriptions of bon-bons, by whom they have been pronounced an unrivalled dessert. Railway pastilles, penny sticks, and other prepared chocolates, in fancy boxes, invaluable to travellers and excursionists; French Syrups of choicest fruits, especially adapted for evening or juvenile parties. French confectionery, preserved and crystallised fruits, of exquisite quality and flavour. Sold by their appointed agents, the principal grocers, druggists, and confectioners throughout the United Kingdom.

Chocolate Mills, Isleworth.  
Wholesale Depot, 35, Pudding-lane, City.  
West-End Depot, 221, Regent-street.

## LONDON AGENTS APPOINTED.

Abbis and Co., tea dealers and grocers, 80, Gracechurch-st.  
Arkhurst, Mr., grocer, Notting-hill  
Andrews & Co., 57, Tot.-ct.-rd.  
Armstrong, G., tea dealer, 42, Old Bond-st., Piccadilly  
Bardley & Son, 103, Tot.-ct.-rd.  
Barrough & Fall, New Cavendish-st.  
Barritt & Co., grocers, Clifton-terrace, Brompton  
Barton, Mr., confectioner, 156, High-street, Camden-town  
Blatchley, Mr., 362, Oxford-st.  
Bourchier, J., King's-rd., Chelsea  
Budgen, Mr., grocer, 23, High-st., Kensington  
Budd, Mr., Goswell-road  
Carter, Mr., confectioner, 36, Portman-pl., Edgware-rd.  
Clifford, E., Lower Grosvenor-street  
Cooper, Mr., 27, Brompton-row  
Cooper, Mr., 209, Tot.-ct.-rd.  
Crowder, J., Lamb's Conduit-st.  
Dalton, J., Jun., Blackheath  
Dewick, J., Park-terr., Liver-pool-road  
Dowden, G., 57, Edgware-rd.  
Dudman, J., Conduit-street, Hyde-park  
Eliot, T., Manor-rise, Brixton  
Folkes, D. C., 58, St. Tower-st.  
Foster, W., tea dealer, 5 and 6, Philip-lane  
Francis, E., Blackheath-road  
Freshwater, Mr., 44, Poultry  
Griffiths, High-st., Camberwell  
Graham, G. J., 13, Mortimer-st., and St. John-st.-road  
Hale and Grove, Clapham  
Hall, R., 63, South Audley-st.  
Hart, Mr., grocer, &c., &c., Frederick-place, Mile-end  
Hayward, High-st., Newington  
Hickson and Son, Walbeck-st.  
Hill and Dibdin, Brompton-rd.  
Hopkinson, G., Blackheath  
Horne, grocer, 124, Edgware-rd.  
Howgate, grocer, 9, Tot.-ct.-rd.  
Hudson, conf., 116, Albany-st.  
Hudson, J., Church-street, Hackney  
Johnson, 4, Pont-street, Belgrave-square  
Johnston, Mr., 10, Charing-cr.  
Johnston, Mr., grocer, Lower Clapton  
Jones, Mr., grocer, Upper Clapton  
Jones, J. W., Camden Broadway  
Joyce, Brunswick-terr., Barnes-bury-road  
King, C., High-st., Camberwell  
Key & Co., grocers, 11, Ever-holt-st., Camden-town  
Knowles, H., Lr. Belgrave-st.  
Lamb and Son, grocers, &c., 15 and 16, Wells-row, Islington  
Lawrence, W. C., 158, Oxford-st.  
Lawrence, C. B., 98, Strand  
Lawrence, family grocer, High-street, Stoke Newington  
Lee, W., grocer and tea dealer, 72, Bishopgate-st.-within  
Levy, A., fruiterer, 59, Piccadilly  
Luff & Co., 55, New Church-st.  
Maltby, J., St. George's-st. east  
Matthews & Co., grocers, Upper Albany-st., Regent's-park  
Miller, A., grocer, Tottenham Millidge, Park-st., Camden-to.  
Munday, I., Hereford-place, Commercial-road  
Payne and Son, tea, coffee, and spice merchants, 328, Regent-st.  
Porter, 32, Elizabeth-street, Eaton-square  
Pratt, Mr., grocer, Highgate  
Salmon and Co., grocers, High-street, Portland-town  
Sawtell, W., Ball-pond gate  
Searcy, W., Upper Berkeley-street west  
Sharpe, R. S. and Son, grocers, &c., 58, Fenchurch-st.  
Sharpe, H., tea dealer & family grocer, Bishopgate-st.-within  
Simpson, E., grocer, Portman-place, Edgware-road  
Sparrow & Edie, 70, Oxford-st.  
Stevens, Mr., grocer, 6, Dor-villes-row, Hammersmith  
Taylor and Co., Battle-bridge  
Tedd, Kensington New-town  
Thomson, Wat's-place, Old Kent-road  
Trimmer, Mr., Torrington-pl.  
Topley, Mr., Trafalgar-road, Greenwich  
Trowell and Co., St. Martin's-lane  
Tuck, family grocer, Blackheath  
Walker and Co., grocers, 1, Charlotte-st., Fitzroy-square  
Watson, A., French & Italian warehouseman, 18, North Audley-st.  
Watson, Upper Seymour-st., Edgware-road  
Whitefield & Son, 210 Sloane-st.  
Withers, G., conf., Baker-st.  
Wood and Co., 94, Cannon-st.  
Wood, W., grocer, Penton-st.  
Wortley & Hanbury, grocers, &c., York-place, New-road  
Wraith, E., grocer, Clapham-road

## COUNTRY AGENTS APPOINTED.

**Abbeys.**  
Farquharson & Co., 131, Union-street.  
Lockhart and Co., 99, Union-st.  
Lumsden and Co., 95, Union-st.  
M'Leod, Mr., 3, Market-st.  
Mills and Son, 185, Union-st.  
Walker, W., 52, Union-st.  
**Barnsley.**  
Birkett, T., grocer  
**Barnstaple.**  
Gregory, Mr., family grocer  
**Bath.**  
Amery, J., conf., 8, N. Bond-st.  
Fisher, Mr., conf., Northgate  
Fort & Son, conf., Milcom-st.  
Blade & Co., grocers, Milcom-st.  
**Beaumaris.**  
Barker, Mr., chemist  
**Belfast.**  
Brashier & Son, confectioners  
**Berwick.**  
Elliot, J., grocer, Wide-hill  
**Birmingham.**  
Grestwood, M., conf., Bull-st.  
Liseter, E., conf., 53, New-st.  
Parker, T., grocer, Bull-st.  
Ratcliffe, J., grocer, Worcester-street  
Simpson, E., grocer, Broad-st.  
Taylor, J., grocer, Broad-st.  
Webb, E. T., grocer, Gt. Broad-st.  
**Blackburn.**  
Fair, Miss Alice, confectioner.  
**Blackpool.**  
Booth & Co., grocers, Market-st.  
**Bradford.**  
Bartle, Timothy, confectioner  
Britton, R., grocer  
Hall, Mr., conf., Banks-st.  
Outhwaite, chemist, Kirkgate  
**Brentford.**  
Wood, H., chemist  
**Bridge of Allan.**  
Farie, Gilbert, chemist  
**Bridlington-quay.**  
Stephenson, Mr., chemist  
**Bridport.**  
Bennett, S., family grocer.  
**Brighton.**  
Baldey and Son, St. James's-st.  
Cochran, J. D., grocer, &c.  
Fort, W., conf., 70, East-st.  
Lester, Mr., gro., St. James's-st.  
Maynard, J. G., conf., West-st.  
Mutton, conf., 82, King's-row.  
**Bristol.**  
Coleman & Co., 64, Redcliffe-st.  
Duck and Co., grocers, Wine-st.  
Ferre and Sons, chemist to Her Majesty, 4 & 5, Union-st.  
Hutton, confectioner, Union-st.  
Langridge, T., conf., Broad-st.  
Mackrell and Co., Wine-st.  
Nattriss, John, conf., Wine-st.  
**Bungay.**  
Howard, F., gro., Earsham-st.  
Owles, J., chemist  
**Burnley.**  
Fielden, J. (late Turner), conf.  
**Bury St. Edmund's.**  
Oliver, G. J., family grocer  
**Cambridge.**  
Moore, J. V., 34, Trinity-st.  
Nixon, W., conf., Petty Cury  
Woollard and Co., Trinity-st.  
**Canterbury.**  
Gibbs & Davis, St. George's-st.  
Neame and Green, Margate-st.  
Pond, Messrs, confectioners  
**Carnarvon.**  
Griffith, B., chemist, High-st.  
Owen, G., chemist, High-st.  
**Carlisle.**  
Mackereith, chemist, English-st.  
Taylor, C., 76, Market-place  
**Castletown.**  
Stowell, J. J., chem., Malow-st.  
**Chatham.**  
Green, C. C., grocer, High-st.  
Morris, 15, High-st., Brompton  
Perry (late Dunn), conf., High-st.  
**Chelmsford.**  
Copland, H. nry, chemist  
**Cheltenham.**  
Cooper, conf., 1, Queen's-circus  
George and Son, conf., High-st.  
Gibbins, chemist, High-st.  
Giller, T., grocer, 79, High-st.  
Matthew & Co., family grocers and tea-dealers, 400, High-st.  
**Chester.**  
Platt, Mr., chemist  
**Christchurch.**  
Tucker, W., grocer  
**Chichester.**  
Wright, Mrs., confectioner  
**Clare.**  
Spurge, R., confectioner  
**Clifton.**  
Pomeroy, J., confectioner

## COUNTRY AGENTS (Continued).

**Clitheroe.**  
Bailey, W., Jun., grocer, Castle-st.  
**Colchester.**  
Taylor, T. F., chemist, Main-st.  
**Colchester.**  
Carr, J. O., grocer, High-street  
**Coventry.**  
Slingsby, W. and F., Broadgate  
**Cowbridge.**  
Williams, W., grocer, High-st.  
**Crewe.**  
Strawson, H., chemist  
**Croydon.**  
Barritt, G., chemist, High-st.  
**Darlington.**  
Spence, H., 5, Bond-gate  
Thompson, S., Black-well-gate  
**Dartford.**  
Langlands, W., grocer  
**Davilah.**  
Ferris, W., grocer  
**Derby.**  
Bakewell, J. and C., grocers, Market Head  
Brentnall, T., 50, St. Peter's-st.  
Clark, J., Itak, warehouseman  
Hollingshead, conf., Irongate  
**Doncaster.**  
Parkinson, S. and Son, grocers  
**Dorchester.**  
Biggs, Miss A., confectioner  
**Dorking.**  
Harrison, chemist, High-street  
**Douglas.**  
Higgins, Robert, chemist  
**Down.**  
Quine, Mr., chemist  
**Dumfries.**  
Sloane, Br., Queensbury-squ.  
**Dundee.**  
Fyffe, J., grocer, 63, High-st.  
Keller, J., conf., 1, Castle-st.  
Marshall & Co., 99, Nethergate  
Stuart, P., gro., 38, Nethergate  
**Durham.**  
Shields, J., 12 & 13, Market-pl.  
**Edinburgh.**  
Kirkhope, J., gro., Melville-pl.  
Mackie, J., W., 108, Princes-st.  
Maclean and Son, French and Italian warehousemen, 27, Princes-street  
Melrose & Co., 93, George-st.  
**Easter.**  
Anley, C., conf., 21, High-st.  
Gould, W., family grocer  
Ridgway, Hall, & Co., teadeal.  
Salter, J., confectioner  
Tucker, C., grocer, 35, High-st.  
**Farnmouth.**  
Farncombe, H., confectioner  
Foster, R., grocer  
Nicks, J., T., grocer  
**Fakenham.**  
Hubbard, E., family grocer  
**Folkestone.**  
Goelling and Susans, grocers  
**Fordingbridge.**  
Fullford, Mr., grocer  
**Glasgow.**  
Aylward & Co., 102, Argyle-st.  
Baxter & Sons, 157, Buchanan-st.  
Burton & Thompson, grocers, 93, St. Vincent-street  
Duncan, A., 106, Buchanan-st.  
M'Leerie & Co., 36, Buchanan-st.  
Smith, B., grocer, Sanchiehall-st.  
**Gloster.**  
Bellamy, J., gro., Westgate-st.  
**Gosport.**  
Biddle, J., grocer, Forton-road  
Wright, A., grocer & teadealer  
**Guildford.**  
Crosskey, J., gro., 63, High-st.  
**Haddington.**  
Wilson, W., grocer, High-st.  
**Harrogate.**  
Amoore, A., conf., 7, Castle-st.  
**Hereford.**  
Gilbertson & Son, Market-place  
**Horsham.**  
Oatfield, T., confectioner  
**Huddersfield.**  
Hoskin, W., gro., 94, King-st.  
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The following case is, perhaps, as remarkable a one as could be selected, as showing the powers of Galvanism, after every medicine, and almost every medical practitioner in Devonshire had been tried in vain; and as the truth of it is witnessed by a distinguished clergyman of the Established Church, there can, one would suppose, be no doubt in any one's mind as to its accuracy. When the patient was brought to Mr. H., his wife told him that she could not believe that Galvanism, or anything else, could possibly restore him, for his complaint had been standing so long, and he was in such a weak state, that it would be presumptuous to expect any benefit, particularly as he had tried the most celebrated physicians in Devonshire, and still daily continued to get worse. She also stated that her friends blamed her very much for removing him from his home; but she could not help it! Her husband had heard of such extraordinary cures made by Mr. H. in his complaint, that galvanized he would be, in spite of everything. His medical man was quite angry with him for thinking of such a thing; and when his friends were carrying him from his house to the carriage, every one appeared to be convinced that they should never see him alive any more. But notwithstanding all the difficulties he had to contend with, he was determined, and insisted upon being galvanized. The following letter, which he sent to the editor of the *Exeter Flying Post*, will prove the result:—

## OUGHT NOT GALVANISM TO BE MORE GENERALLY RESORTED TO?

A letter to the editor of the "Flying Post" by one who has derived immense benefit from the power of the Galvanic Apparatus:—  
"MR. EDITOR.—A few weeks since, I noticed a paragraph by you, stating that Galvanism ought to be more generally employed. I beg to state, that I am precisely of the same opinion, or I have witnessed its astonishing effects in a number of cases, and its power has been tried practically upon myself, with the happiest results. In that paragraph I was most happy to find a favourable mention of Mr. Halse's name. All that you have said of him, and even more, is his due; indeed, as for myself, I have cause to bless the day that I first placed myself under his care. Now, Sir, my case was a most deplorable one, for I had not the least use of either arm or leg—they hung about me like as if they did not belong to me, and the strength of my legs was insufficient to support the weight of my body. Of course I could not stand; and if you had offered me a thousand guineas to move either hand but one inch from the place where it might have been placed, I could not have done it; I not the least command had I over my limbs. My complaint was caused by a blow in the back. Well, as before stated, I placed myself under Mr. Halse's galvanic treatment. I had been led to believe that it was a dreadful operation to go through, but I was agreeably surprised that there was no unpleasantness at all about it, not even enough to make a child cry, so beautifully does Mr. Halse manage his battery. In three days, Sir, I could stand upon my legs, and in one week I could walk about the house; at the same time, I also partially recovered the use of my arms; and in six weeks I could walk several miles in a day without the least assistance. Well might you say—'Ought not Galvanism to be much resorted to?' After what I have seen and experienced, I do consider it a shame that a portion of the medical profession should decline to recommend their patients to try the powers of Galvanism. Peraps I need not state that I had the advice of the most celebrated physicians in this country; but all the medicines which were tried did me little or to good. I believe Mr. Halse was as much surprised as myself and friends, when, at the expiration of a week, he saw that I could walk, for he did not lead me to believe that there would be such a rapid improvement. I will state that invalids are very much to blame if they do not give Galvanism a trial—for if it does no good, it is impossible it can do any harm. But there is every probability of its doing good; for during the time I was under Mr. Halse's care, I noticed its happy effects in a variety of cases, particularly rheumatism, asthma, and nervousness; indeed, all his patients were rapidly regaining their health. I only regret that I had not applied to him earlier; I should have been many scores of pounds in pocket had I done so."  
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